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New species, new records, new sex descriptions and new combinations of click beetles from China (Coleoptera, Elateridae)

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Keywords:

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taxonomy;
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new sex descriptions;
new geonemic records;
new combinations;
China.

Abstract. – In the present work, 36 new species of elaterids belonging to the genera *Mosotalesus, Selatosomus, Corymbitodes, Liotrichus (Actenicerомorphus), Parathous, Phorocardius, Cardiotarsus, Cardiophorus, Dicronychus, Platynychus, Displatynychus, Paracardiophorus, Ryukyucardiophorus* are described. For four species one of the sexes not disposable at the time of the description are illustrated, for three other species new geonemic data are provided and finally for three species from Pakistan and the Maldives recently transferred from the genus *Phorocardius* to the genus *Displatynychus,* a new generic combination is proposed in *Diocarphus* Fleutiaux, 1947.

Platia G., Mertlik J. & Dušánek V., 2026. – New species, new records, new sex descriptions and new combinations of click beetles from China (Coleoptera, Elateridae). *Faunitaxys*, 14(31): 1 – 35.

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Introduction

The study of comprehensive material of Coleoptera Elateridae collected in the last years in China by several colleagues, particularly from the Czech Republic, and received for study, give us the opportunity to describe thirty-six new species belonging to the genera *Mosotalesus* Kishii, 1977, *Selatosomus* Stephens, 1830, *Corymbitodes* Buysson, 1904, *Liotrichus* (*Actenicerомorphus*) Kishii, 1955, *Parathous* Fleutiaux, 1918, *Phorocardius* Fleutiaux, 1931, *Cardiotarsus* Eschscholtz, 1838, *Cardiophorus* Eschscholtz, 1829, *Dicronychus* Brullé, 1832, *Platynychus* Motschulsky, 1858, *Displatynychus* Ohira, 1987, *Paracardiophorus* Schwarz, 1895 and *Ryukyucardiophorus* Ohira, 1973.
The study for many genera of the Tribes Selatosomini, Prosternini and Cardiophorini has been facilitated by the publication of recent reviews such as Schimmel et al. 2015, Platia et al. 2023, 2025, Ruan et al. 2020., in particular for the revision of the Chinese species of the genus *Phorocardius* Fleutiaux, 1931. In this work the Authors had proposed new combinations for three species from Pakistan and the Maldives, transferring them to the genus *Displatynychus* Ohira, 1987 (type-species *Cardiophorus adjutor* Candèze) due to the presence of an evident lateral suture in the pronotum. However, these new generic combinations cannot be accepted because the species of the genus *Displatynychus* do not have bifid claws as in the *Phorocardius* but claws only with a median dilation as for example in the genus *Dicronychus* Brullé, 1832. Therefore, the aforementioned species are definitively transferred to the genus *Diocarphus* Fleutiaux, 1947 a genus purposed as subgenus for the species *Phorocardius solitarius* Fleutiaux, 1931 from Vietnam for the presence of a lateral suture in the pronotum and bifid claws. The subgenus was elevated to valid genus by Arnett, 1955.

Material and methods

The subfamilial and tribal placement of genera listed below follows Bouchard et al. 2011, 2024 and Kundrata et alii 2019. The countries, given by "distribution", follow Cate, 2007.

Measurements – Body length is measured along the midline from the anterior margin of frons to apex of the elytra; width is measured across the broadest part of the body. Pronotal length is measured along the midline; the width is at the broadest part, usually at hind angles.

Abbreviations – The names of institutions, museums and collections providing material for this study are abbreviated as follow:
CBR, collection of C. Reuter, Berlin (Germany);
CDZM, collection of V. Dušánek, Zábřeh (Czechia);
CMHK: collection of J. Mertlik, Opatovice nad Labem (Czechia);
CPG, collection of G. Platia, Gatteo (Italy).

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Results

Tribe **Agrypnini** Candèze, 1857

Agrypnus brunnipennis (Candèze, 1857)

(Fig. 1, 120)

Lacon brunnipennis Candèze, 1857: 133.

Material examined

1 spcm. ♂, China: E Xizang (Tibet), Temola, 35 km E of Nyingri, m 3700-4300, 14-15.VI.1997, M. Folwarczny. (CPG).

Aedeagus as in the Fig. 1 (length 2.06 mm).

Distribution. – A: NP "North India" (Cate, 2007); India: Arunachal Pradesh (Platia & Pulvirenti, 2024). **New species for China**.

Tribe **Selatosomini** Schimmel, Tarnawski, Han & Platia, 2015

***Mosotalesus fouqueorum* n. sp.**

(Fig. 2, 47, 74, 116, 121)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/EB118D42-BA70-458B-9110-01C04187B3FF

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China, Yunnan, Habashan Mts (27°19'N, 100°08'E), m 3500-4000, 12-16.VI.2004, R. & H. Fouquè. (CDZM).

Paratype, **1** ♂, same data as Ht. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species well separated by *M. habashanensis* Schimmel & Tarnawski, 2015 from the same locality due to the entirely black colour of the integuments, the much finer and silvery-white pubescence, the very fine and sparse stippling of the pronotum and the decidedly divergent apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Shiny; entirely black with very slight metallic reflections; antennae and legs dark brown, covered with fine silvery white pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead slightly imprinted in the central part, anterior margin fused with the clypeus; dense punctuation, made up of simple dots, in the central part with variable intervals on average slightly smaller than their diameter and shiny, on the sides more dense and contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 47). – Short, slightly exceeding the middle of the pronotum, serrated from the fourth to the tenth article; second and third articles sub-conical with third 1.5x longer than second and slightly longer than fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular with the fourth slightly longer than the following ones; last article of the length of the previous one and regularly sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 74). – 1.15x wider than long with the maximum width at the apex of the posterior angles, convex, with a narrow mid-longitudinal line just imprinted from the basal declivity up to the middle; strongly arched sides, narrowed from the middle forwards and backwards, before the rear angles strongly sinuous with obliquely truncated, divergent angles at the apex and with a robust keel directed towards the inside; lateral margin complete and clearly visible for its entire length from above; very fine stippling, made up of simple dots which in the central part have shiny intervals that are clearly larger than their diameter, on the sides the dots gradually thicken but always remain very short intervals.

Scutellum. – Sub-rounded, slightly edged at the base, slightly sinuous at the sides and rounded at the apex and finely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.8x longer than pronotum and 2.45x longer than wide; convex; sides with maximum width just behind the middle; whole and rounded superscripts; very fine striae especially those close to the suture; flat interstriae with very fine and sparse punctuation.

Prosternal apophysis (Fig. 116). – Very slightly and regularly directed externally behind the anterior hips, obliquely truncated just before the apex, this very short and entire.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 2 (length 1.59 mm).

Size. – Length 13.7-15.5 mm; width 4.68-4.93 mm.

Female. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to the collectors R. &. H. Fouquè.

***Mosotalesus yunnanensis* n. sp.**

(Fig. 48, 75, 117, 122)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/0359B9D3-9584-4539-8EC8-F0DA414A8AF0

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: Yunnan, Habashan Mts (27°19'N, 100°08'E), m 3500-4000, 12-16.VI.2004, R. & H. Fouquè. (CDZM).

Diagnosis. – One of the largest known Chinese species, it can be compared with *M. fouqueorum* n. sp. due to the colour of the entirely blackish integuments, it is easily distinguished by its larger size and the pronotum strongly convex posteriorly, with a deep groove in the basal slope, with coarser stippling and the lateral slopes with a slightly shiny, knurled surface.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; entirely black with metallic highlights; antennae and legs dark brown tending to ferruginous; covered with fine and dense silvery-yellow pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead barely imprinted on the vertex, flat forward with obsolete margin and fused with the clypeus; robust, irregular stippling with more or less distinctly umbilicated dots with variable intervals, always smaller than their diameter, generally slightly knurled until contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 48). – Short, slightly exceeding the middle of the pronotum and serrated from the fourth to the tenth article; second and third sub-conical with third 1.66x longer than second and slightly longer than fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular with the fourth of the the length of the following, last of the length of the previous regularly ellipsoidal one.

Pronotum (Fig. 75). – 1.16x wider than long, with maximum width at the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, strongly convex in the central-posterior part, strongly sloping at the base and with a deep longitudinal median sulcus in the basal declivity; to the sides and forwards more gradually slopes; sides strongly arched, from the middle forwards and backwards equally narrowed, strongly sinuous before the posterior angles, these long, divergent and truncated at the apex, strongly keeled, with a keel almost entirely sub-parallel to the lateral margin, this complete and entirely visible from above; rather robust punctuation and in the median part up to the beginning of the lateral slopes made up of simple dots with sub-lucid intervals equal on average to their diameter; in lateral deficiencies the points become denser, slightly umbilicated and with decidedly knurled intervals so the surface appears rather opaque.

Scutellum. – Rounded, edged at the base, rounded at the apex, longitudinally impressed and dotted.

Elytra. – 2.9x longer than pronotum and 2x longer than wide, strongly convex, sides with maximum flatness behind the middle, apices entire and rounded; fine and slightly or indistinctly dotted striae, flat to subconvex interstriae with sparse and fine dotting and slightly wrinkled surface.

Prosternal apophysis (Fig. 117). – Sub-horizontal behind the anterior hips, sharply sloping before the apex, this short and entire.

Size. – Length 17 mm; width 5.7 mm.

Male. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Yunnan where the species was collected.

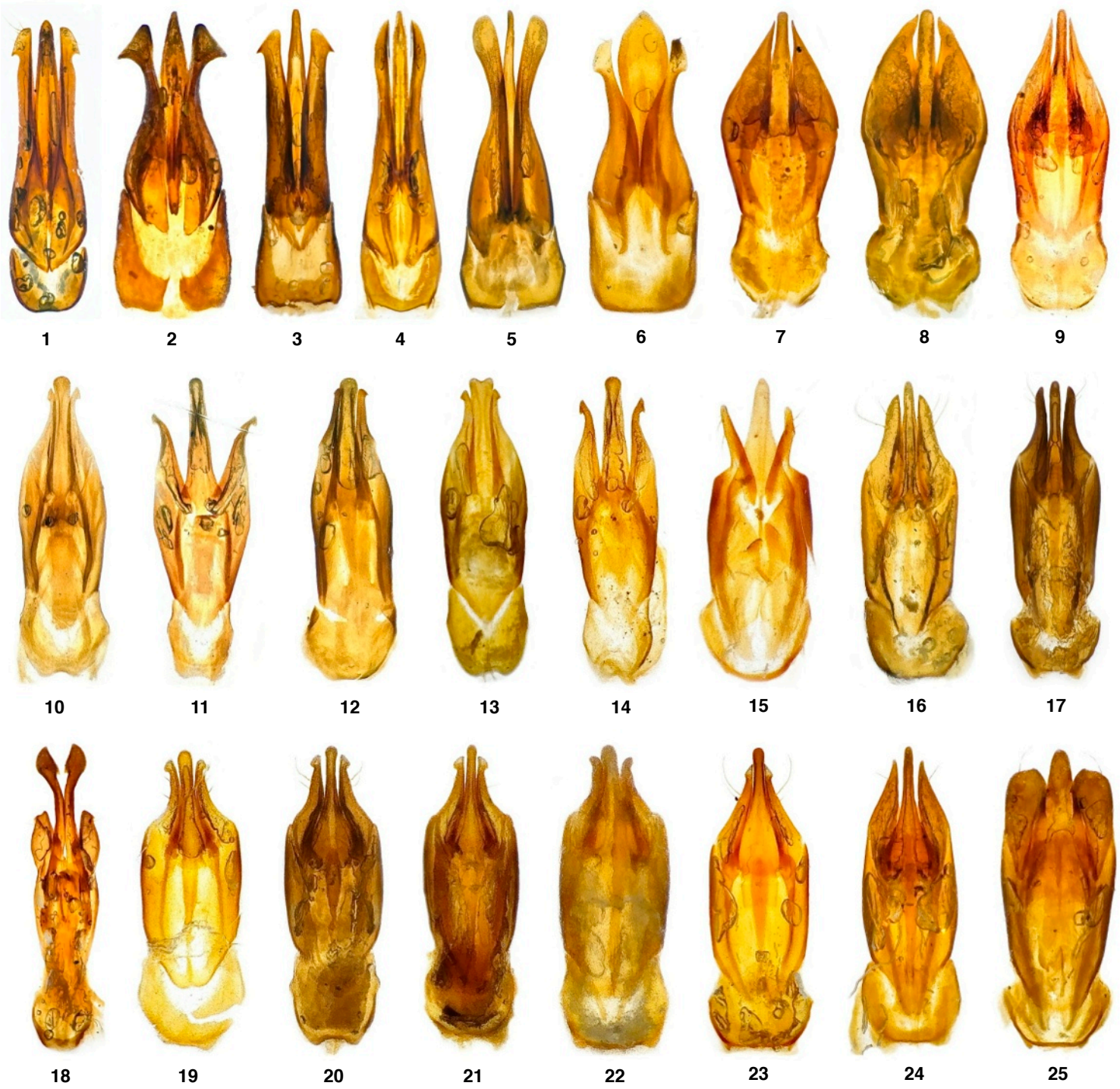

Fig. **1-28**. Aedeagus in dorsal view.

1. *Agrypnus brunnipennis* (Candèze, 1857).
2. *Mosotalesus fouqueorum* **n**. **sp**.
3. *Selatosomus patrikeevi* **n**. **sp**.
4. *Corymbitodes farkaci* **n**. **sp**.
5. *Parathous shaanxianus* **n**. **sp**.
6. *Dalopius sichuanensis* Platia, 2009.
7. *Phorocardius habashanensis* **n**. **sp**.
8. *Phorocardius longicornis* **n**. **sp**.
9. *Phorocardius agilis* **n**. **sp**.
10. *Cardiotarsus reuteri* **n**. **sp**.
11. *Cardiotarsus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**.
12. *Cardiotarsus guangxianus* **n**. **sp**.
13. *Cardiotarsus sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**.
14. *Cardiotarsus fulvipes* Fleutiaux, 1918.
15. *Cardiophorus pseudocarduelis* **n**. **sp**.
16. *Cardiophorus murzini* **n**. **sp**.
17. *Cardiophorus costulatus* **n**. **sp**.
18. *Cardiophorus scissus* **n**. **sp**.
19. *Dicronychus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**.
20. *Dicronychus dajuensis* **n**. **sp**.
21. *Dicronychus minusculus* **n**. **sp**.
22. *Dicronychus reductus* **n**. **sp**.
23. *Dicronychus shanxiensis* **n**. **sp**.
24. *Platynychus carinatus* **n**. **sp**.
25. *Paracardiophorus nikodymi* **n**. **sp**.
26. *Paracardiophotus agilis* **n**. **sp**.
27. *Paracardiophorus fujianensis* **n**. **sp**.
28. *Ryukyucardiophorus sinensis* **n**. **sp**.

***Selatosomus patrikeevi* n. sp.**

(Fig. 3, 49, 76, 123, 124)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/BE0078F3-3AD3-415E-833E-6A349EB5000A

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Sichuan: Pass Seyta-Luhuo, m 4200, 2.VI.2011, V. Patrikeev. (CPG).

Paratypes (**24**: **14** ♂, **10**♀)
- same data as Ht (**12** ♂), all the females same data but in date 28.VI. 2011;
- N Sichuan, 25 km WNW Zhangla (35°56'N, 103°27'E), m 3500, J. Rejsek, 2.-3.VIII.2001 (**1** ♂);
- N Sichuan, mts 40 km ENE Heishui (32°12'N, 103°23'E), m 4100, 25-28.VI.2004, J. Kaláb (**1** ♂). (CMHK; CPG).

Diagnosis. – Among the known Chinese species, it can be placed in group-2 according to Schimmel et al., 2015 due to the shape of the intermediate articles of the antennae and the rather opaque colouration of the integuments, and is distinguished by the trapezoidal shape of the pronotum and the smaller dimensions.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Head, pronotum, scutellum and antennae darker, blackish, in some cases with the two first antennal articles and the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum reddish; lighter brown elytra often with a yellowish side shower; legs varying in colour from black with yellowish claws to entirely ferruginous.

Head. – With eyes the width of the anterior margin of the pronotum, forehead convex at the vertex, flat or slightly imprinted from the middle to the anterior margin, this in the centre re obsolete, sub-rectilinear and confused with the clypeus; dense stippling with deep, simple dots with variable intervals always much smaller than their diameter, sometimes contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 49). – Reaching and just exceeding the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, serrated from the third to the tenth article and pedunculated; second article sub-cylindrical, as long as it is wide, third-tenth triangular with the third just longer than wide while the subsequent ones are more dilated, last regularly ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 76). – Trapezoidal, 1.4x wider than long with maximum width at the apex of the posterior angles, strongly convex with a trace of longitudinal median depression in the basal declivity, sometimes with two superficial and symmetrical dimples on the sides of the lateral declivities; sides from the apex of the posterior angles almost regularly narrowed up to the apex; rather acute posterior angles, not divergent with short and slight keel parallel to the lateral margin, this complete and clearly visible for its entire length when viewed dorsally; dense and uniformly distributed stippling with simple dots, finer on the disc with rather shiny intervals, on average equal to their diameter, gradually denser until they are contiguous to the lateral margins.

Scutellum. – Sub-rectangular, flat, sub-straight at the base, rounded at the apex, densely dotted.

Elytra. – 3-3.1x longer than the pronotum and 1.9-2.07 longer than wide, convex, with the maximum width of the sides behind the middle and rounded apices; very superficial striae, flat interstriae with a densely dotted and not very shiny, rather opaque surface.

Prosternal apophysis. – Inclined immediately behind the anterior hips with cuneiform apex.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 3 (length 1.93 mm).

Size. – Length 9.5-10.3 mm; width 3.37-3.62 mm (males); length 11-11.2 mm; width 4.2-4.37 mm (females).

Female. – It is distinguished by its wider, more convex shape and much shorter antennal antennae with markedly wider intermediate articles.

Ecological notes. – Alpine meadows.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to the collector of the majority of the specimens, V. Patrikeev.

Tribe **Prosternini** Gistel, 1856

***Corymbitodes farkaci* n. sp.**

(Fig. 4, 50, 77, 111, 125)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/C0EEBE1F-3FB8-46CA-9DB4-6A0A667E8E91

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Sichuan, Emei Shan (29°32'N, 103°21'E), m 3000, 17.VII.1996, J. Farkač, P. Kabátek & A. Smetana. (CDZM).

Diagnosis. – A species close to *C. kucerai* Schimmel & Tarnawski, 2015 due to its black colour and the apical spines of the elytra, it is essentially distinguished by its more shiny appearance, by the pronotum sub-parallel to the sides and in the central part with non-umbilicated points and finally the elytra with sharper apical spines.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Rather shiny; entirely black with dark brown legs; covered with fine yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead slightly imprinted in the central part; frontal hulls not reaching the anterior margin which is obsolete and fused with the clypeus; dense stippling with slightly umbilicated dots of various shapes, some sub-elongated and with variable intervals, shiny, much smaller than their diameter up to contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 50). – Reaching and just exceeding the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, 1.6x longer than wide, third sub-conical, 2.6x longer than wide and slightly longer than fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular, gradually slender from slightly less to slightly more than double longer than wide, the last longer than the previous ones and sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 77). – As long as it is wide with maximum width at the apex of the posterior angles; moderately convex with large and superficial longitudinal median depression from the base almost to the anterior margin, sub-parallel sides for almost their entire length narrowed briefly and in a straight line immediately before the anterior margin, distinctly and suddenly sinuous backwards before the posterior angles, these are very clear, acute and divergent and not keeled; lateral margin entire and visible along the entire length from above; dense and uniformly distributed stippling, in the central part up to the beginning of the lateral slopes with deep and simple dots with very short shiny intervals; starting from the lateral slopes, the points begin to be more or less distinctly umbilicated and more dense as one approaches the lateral edge where they are strongly umbilicated and contiguous, giving the surface a less shiny appearance.

Scutellum. – Linguiform, slightly edged at the base impressed dorsally before the apex and densely dotted.

Elytra (Fig. 111). – 2.5x longer than pronotum and 2.5x longer than wide, convex but rather flattened in the central part; sides with maximum width before the middle, from here onwards slightly but regularly narrowed up to the apices which are entire but with an apex needle-like striae well incised and regularly dotted along their entire length, sub-convex interstriae shiny and densely dotted.

Prosternal apophysis. – Slightly and regularly inclined behind the procoxal cavities, with sub-parallel sides and entire apex.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 4 (length 2.12 mm).

Size. – Length 13.7 mm; width 3.4 mm.

Female. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to one of the collectors, J. Farkač.

Fig. **29-37**. Sclerites of bursa copulatrix.

29. *Phorocardius guizhouensis* **n**. **sp**. **30**. *Phorocardius longicornis* **n**. **sp**. **31**. *Phorocardius sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. **32**. *Phorocardius emeiensis* **n**. **sp**. **33**. *Phorocardius xizangnensis* **n**. **sp**. **34**. *Cardiotarsus dubiosus* **n**. **sp**. **35**. *Cardiotarsus sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. **36**. *Cardiophorus sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. **37**. *Cardiophorus plutenkoi* **n**. **sp**.

Corymbitodes sichuanensis Platia, Mertlik & Dusanek, 2023
(Fig. 126)

Platia, Mertlik & Dusanek, 2023: 88.

Material examined

1 spcm. ♀, China: Sichuan, Xiangcheng (29°001N, 99°46'E), m 2700, 29.VI.1998, J. Farkač, P. Kabátek & A. Smetana. (CDZM).
Described on a male specimen.

Female. – Same glossy black colour, distinguished by the shorter antennae not reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, this is more arched at the sides, more distinctly sinuated before the posterior angles which are more divergent and more acute and finally the longitudinal median sulcus is just hinted at backwards just before the basal slope.

Size. – Length 12.3 mm; width 3.06 mm.

Liotrichus depressicollis Platia, Mertlik & Dusanek, 2025
(Fig. 127)

Platia, Mertlik & Dusanek, 2025: 1.

Material examined

1 spcm. ♀, China: Sichuan, Gongga Shan, Hailuogou, above camp 3 (29°35'N, 102°001E), m 3200, 7.VII.1996, J. Farkač, P. Kabátek & A. Smetana. (CMHK).
Described on male specimens.

Female. – Same body colour as in the male with shorter antennae only reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, this more convex, more arched at the sides and with the apex of the posterior angles more acute and less divergent; finally, the elytra are more dilated from the middle upwards.

Size. – Length 11.4 mm; width 3.25.

Liotrichus kucerai Platia, Mertlik & Dusanek, 2025
(Fig. 128)

Platia, Mertlik & Dusanek, 2025: 2.

Material examined

1 spcm. ♀, China: Sichuan, Gongga Shan, Hailuogou, above camp 3 (29°35'N, 102°001E), m 3200, 7.VII.1996, J. Farkač, P. Kabátek & A. Smetana. (CDZM).
Described on male specimens.

Female. – Same glossy black colour as the male with shorter antennae reaching only the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, this with the maximum width behind the middle with more strongly divergent posterior angles and barely perceptible keel.

Size. – Length 11.7 mm; width 3.25 mm.

***Liotrichus* (*Actenicerомorphus*) *daxuensis* n. sp.**
(Fig. 51, 78, 115, 129)
ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/087051CB-FE67-4466-91B7-5488E71D6C89

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: Sichuan, Daxue Shan, m 2850, V. Siniaev & A. Plutenko. (CDZM).

Diagnosis. – Species comparable to *L.* (*Actenicerомorphus*) *schimmeli* Platia, Mertlik & Dusanek, 2025 but distinguished by its smaller size, less shiny colour, the pronotum slightly wider than long with denser and more robust punctuation and the elytra more elongated than the pronotum.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; entirely of a black colour with metallic reflections with ferruginous legs; covered with a dense silvery-white pubescence

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead slightly imprinted in the middle part; suprantennal keels interrupted in the median part so that the anterior margin merges with the clypeus; robust punctuation made up of almost contiguous dots or with very short, slightly knurled intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 51). – Reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, barely longer than wide, third conical, twice as long as the second and slightly longer than the fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular and on average twice as long as they are wide, the latter as long as the previous sub-ellipsoidal just narrowed apically.

Pronotum (Fig. 78). – Slightly wider than long with maximum width at the apex of the posterior angles; convex, towards the center with a large and superficial depression in the mid-posterior part; sides arched and equally narrow from the middle forwards and backwards; widely sinuous before the posterior anglesangles; the posterior angles are long, very acute and divergent with a short keel visible above all in the median part and sub-parallel to the lateral margin, this is entirly and perfectly visible from above for its full length; posterior basal incisions almost non-existent and forming a sort of short and rough hull; very dense and uniformly distributed stippling, in the median part and up to the beginning of the lateral slopes with simple dots and very short shiny intervals; then the dots become wider, almost contiguous, giving the surface a rather opaque appearance.

Scutellum – Shield-shaped, well edged at the base, rounded at the apex, slightly impressed in the middle part and densely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.9x longer than pronotum and 2.4x longer than wide, convex but rather flattened in the first four interstriae; striae regularly incised along their entire length, interstriae flat, densely dotted and with a rough surface; sides with maximum width just behind the middle, apices entire, slightly apart and rather acute.F

Prosternal apophysis (Fig. 115). – Slightly inclined behind the anterior hips with sub-parallel sides and sub-rounded apex.

Male. – Unknown.

Size. – Length 15.6 mm; width 4.37 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from the Daxue Shan where the species was collected.

Tribe **Dendrometrini** Gistel, 1848

***Parathous shaanxianus* n. sp.**
(Fig. 5, 52, 79, 130)
ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/C6802F09-267C-43D8-886D-FF476FD5EEA5

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Shaanxi, Qinling Shan Mts. 30 km SE Taihoi Shan, m 1500, 26.VI.1998, Jafránek (CDZM).

Diagnosis. – Probably is the species recorded in Jiang & Yang, 2023 under *P. sanguineus* Fleutiaux, 2018 described from Vietnam and Cambodia and recorded also from China (Shaanxi, Hubei, Chongqing and Sichuan), it can be separated for the slenderer intermediate articles of antennae, sides of pronotum not parallel but very gradually narrowing from base to apex and aedeagus with rounded apices of paramera; for the genitalia it is similar to *P. sulcicollis* (Miwa, 1928) from Taiwan but is separated for the darker colour of the integuments with head totally black.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; entirely red with vertex of the head, median-longitudinal sulcus of the pronotum, points of the elytral striae, antennae, propleura excluding the anterior and posterior vertices, prosternum excluding the apex of the prosternal lobe, meso and metathorax, black; dark brown legs with lighter last tarsus; covered with very fine and dense reddish pubescence.

Fig. **38-46**. Sclerites of bursa copulatrix.

38. *Cardiophorus scissus* **n**. **sp**. **39**. *Dicronychus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. **40**. *Dicronychus dajuensis* **n**. **sp**. **41**. *Platynychus carinatus* **n**. **sp**. **42**. *Displatynychus kucerai* **n**. **sp**. **43**. *Paracardiophorus decoratus* **n**. **sp**. **44**. *Paracardiophorus nikodymi* **n**. **sp**. **45**. *Paracardiophorus fujianensis* **n**. **sp**. **46**. *Ryukyucardiophorus sinensis* **n**. **sp**.

Head. – With very protruding eyes narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead strongly and triangularly impressed from the middle forwards with thickened anterior margin, sub-rectilinear in the central part, projected forwards and protruding on the clypeus, this longitudinally in the center and slightly impressed; strong and dense punctuation with dots or slightly umbilicated and almost contiguous.

Antennae (Fig. 52). – Reaching and exceeding with the last article the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, strongly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article small, as long as it is wide, third-tenth triangular with the third slightly longer than the following, gradually slenderer, last more elongated, sub-ellipsoidal and pointed in the apical third.

Pronotum (Fig. 79). – 1.1x longer than wide with greatest width at the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum; strongly convex on the disc with a wide median-longitudinal groove extending from the basal slope almost to the anterior edge; before the basal slope the groove narrows and two very small rounded protuberances form on the sides; sides from the base to the apex slightly but regularly narrowed up to the anterior rim, this rounded, apex of the posterior angles sub-rounded with very fine, barely perceptible, short keel directed towards the inside; lateral margin complete, sub-rectilinear and for over three-fourths of its length clearly visible from above; stippling like that of the head, very dense, made up of slightly umbilicated points, uniformly distributed and almost contiguous, giving the surface a moderately shiny appearance.

Scutellum. – Much narrower than the inter-elytral space, as long as it is wide, rounded and elevated at the base, sides with maximum width in the middle then strongly narrowed and rounded at the apex with a wrinkled-dotted surface.

Elytra. – 2.5x longer than the pronotum and 2.5x longer than wide; sub-parallel convex up to the middle then slightly and regularly narrowed to the apices, these are entire and rounded; striae strongly incised and regularly dotted; sub-convex interstriae with the third that in the basal section and backwards to the end of the slope takes on a sub-costiform appearance then becomes like the others, the surface appears sub-rugose so as to give the surface a slightly shiny appearance.

Prosternal apophysis. – Slightly and regularly inclined behind the posterior hips, with sub-parallel sides and intact sub-rounded apex.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 5 (length 1.34 mm).

Female. – Unknown.

Size. – Length 9.87 mm; width 2.43 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Shaanxi where the species was collected.

Tribe **Agriotini** Laporte, 1840

Dalopius sichuanensis Platia, 2009

(Fig. 6, 131)

Platia, 2009: 47.

Material examined

1 spcm. ♂, China: South Gansu, Xiahe (Labrang), m 3300-3700, 1-15.VI.1998, V. Major. (CDZM).

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 6 (length 0.81 mm).

Distribution. – China: Sichuan. (Platia, 2009). **New species for Gansu**.

Tribe **Cardiophorini** Candèze, 1860

Phorocardius guizhouensis **n. sp.**

(Fig. 29, 53, 80, 132)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/40B01C1E-109D-47DC-A47C-892CBA4EC9E6

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: NW Guizhou prov., Lengchong (27°06'N, 105°15'E), m 1900, 12.VI.2016, Jatua. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species comparable to *Phorocardius manuleatus* Candèze, 1888 due to the very similar colouring of the elytra, it can be separated by the very dense stippling of the pronotum with very short intervals between the dots, the elytra in the female dilated behind the middle with very convex interstriae and finally a different conformation of the sclerified plates in the copulatrix bursa.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Shiny; head, pronotum, the great majority of the elytra and the lower part of the body black; elytra at the base on the sides of the scutellum with two small sub-rounded spots, between the third and fifth yellowish interstria; antennae blackish except for the first four ferruginous articles; yellowish legs; covered with a short, lying yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the front of the pronotum; forehead convex at the vertex, flat towards the front, with the anterior bank sub-arched in the middle, not edged, directed downwards and slightly protruding on the clypeus; very dense stippling with generally deep, simple dots with very short lucid or contiguous intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 53). – Reaching just the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the fourth to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, almost twice as long as it is wide, third conical twice as long as the second and twice as long as it is wide; fourth-tenth sub-triangular gradually more slender from more than double to three times longer than wide, last longer than the previous one with sub-parallel sides, symmetrically strongly narrowed before the apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 80). – 1.05x wider than long with maximum width halfway along the sides, strongly convex on the disc without any depression, sharply sloping at the sides and base; sides strongly and regularly arched, narrowed equally forwards and backwards, slightly curved just before the posterior angles, these short, sub-rounded at the apex, with a short lateral margin, directed forwards and visible from above; punctuation uniformly distributed, very dense with deep, simple or slightly umbilicated spots on the disc and very short lucid intervals, gradually denser towards the sides, until they are contiguous.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, stamped in the center with fine stippling.

Elytra. – 2.65x longer than the pronotum and 2x longer than wide, strongly convex and with the maximum width of the sides behind the middle; posterior apices rounded; strongly and deeply incised striae; densely dotted convex interstriae.

Last visible sternite. – Regularly rounded.

Prosternal apophysis. – Very short and slightly bent, with sub-parallel sides and vertically sub-truncate at apex; mesosternal sides vertically declivous.

Claws. – Bifid at the extremities.

Bursa copulatrix. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 29.

Size. – Length 9.06 mm; width 3.18 mm.

Male. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Guizhou the province where the species was collected.

Phorocardius habashanensis **n. sp.**

(Fig. 7, 54, 81, 133)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/151C76B8-800F-48D8-B122-7F75FB274EBD

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Yunnan, Haba Shan above Haba & Sanba, m 2700-4000, 26-31.VII.2009, T. Tichý. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species comparable to *P. unguicularis* (Fleutiaux, 1918) due to its uniformly ferruginous brown

Fig. **47-73**. Antennae.

47. *Mosotalesus fouqueorum* **n**. **sp**. **48**. *Mosotalesus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. **49**. *Selatosomus patrikeevi* **n**. **sp**. **50**. *Corymbitodes farkaci* **n**. **sp**. **51**. *Liotrichus* (*Acteniceromorphus*) *daxuensis* **n**. **sp**. **52**. *Parathous shaanxianus* **n**. **sp**. **53**. *Phorocardius guizhouensis* **n**. **sp**. **54**. *Phorocardius habashanensis* **n**. **sp**. **55**. *Phorocardius longicornis* **n**. **sp**. **56**. *Cardiotarsus reuteri* **n**. **sp**. **57**. *Cardiotarsus dubiosus* **n**. **sp**. **58**. *Cardiotarsus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. **59**. *Cardiotarsus guangxianus* **n**. **sp**. **60**. *Cardiotarsus sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. **61**. *Cardiophorus pseudocarduelis* **n**. **sp**. **62**. *Cardiophorus murzini* **n**. **sp**. **63**. *Cardiophorus plutenkoi* **n**. **sp**. **64**. *Cardiophorus costulatus* **n**. **sp**. **65**. *Dicronychus shanxiensis* **n**. **sp**. **66**. *Dicronychus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. **67**. *Dicronychus dajuensis* **n**. **sp**. **68**. *Dicronychus minusculus* **n**. **sp**. **69**. *Dicronychus reductus* **n**. **sp**. **70**. *Platynychus carinatus* **n**. **sp**. **71**. *Displatynychus kucerai* **n**. **sp**. **72**. *Paracardiophorus nikodymi* **n**. **sp**. **73**. *Ryukyucardiophorus sinensis* **n**. **sp**.

colour, but it differs in the greater clarity of the integuments due to a very slight pubescence especially on the pronotum, for the longer antennae and finally for the aedeagus with the median lobe in the apical part with the more parallel sides.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Polished; head, pronotum, centre of the scutellum slightly lighter, ferruginous; elytra ferruginous but darker; antennae and legs lighter, of a ferruginous yellow; covered by a yellowish pubescence, on the elytra and on the sides of the semi-erect body.

Head. – With eyes slightly narrower than the front part of the pronotum, forehead slightly convex in the centre, slightly set forward before the anterior margin, this slightly edged, sub-arched in the centre and slightly protruding on the clypeus; punctuation consists of deep, simple dots with very short, lucid or contiguous intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 54). – Exceeding with the last three articles the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the fourth to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, twice as long as it is wide, third sub-conical, almost twice as long as the previous one and three times as long as it is wide; second and third, taken together 1.28x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular, on average three times longer than wide, last one slightly longer than the previous one, very narrow with sub-parallel sides gradually narrowed just before the apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 81). – 1.07x wider than long with maximum width just behind the middle, strongly convex on the disc without the presence of depressions, sharply sloping at the sides and base; sides from behind the middle forwards regularly narrowed, slightly sinuous backwards before the apex of the posterior angles, these vertically truncated at the apex and not divergent with a very short lateral margin visible from above; uniformly distributed stippling made up of deep, simple dots with very short, lucid intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped shield, as long as it is wide, engraved in the middle of the base, impressed longitudinally in the first half and with fine punctuation.

Elytra. – 2.8x longer than the pronotum and 2.3 times longer than wide, at the base slightly wider than the pronotum, convex, sides with maximum width towards the middle and from here to the apices gradually narrowed; striae well incised and finely dotted, interstriae sub-convex and densely dotted.

Prosternal apophysis. – Slightly bent behind the front hips then sub-parallel, asymmetrically and slightly hollow at the apex; mesosternal cavities sharply slope forward.

Claws. – Bifid at the extremities.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 7 (length 1.5 mm).

Female. – Unknown.

Size. – Length 10.4 mm; width 3.1 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Haba Shan where the species was collected.

Phorocardius longicornis **n. sp.**

(Fig. 8, 30, 55, 82, 134)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/B350D4F8-B089-4F39-9C97-704666ED5A71

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Yunnan, Daju, 3-8.VII.1995, E. Kučera. (CMHK).

Paratypes (**5**: **1** ♂, **4** ♀), same data as Ht; Yunnan, Daju, 24-29.VI. 1994, E. Kučera. (CMHK, CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species that is easily distinguished by its very long antennae as well as by the characteristics of the aedeagus and the copulatrix bursa in the female.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Shiny; entirely yellow-ferruginous with dense golden yellow pubescence.

Head. – With eyes slightly narrower than the anterior part of the pronotum, flat forehead, slightly pressed forward near the anterior margin, this slightly edged and sub-arched, directed downwards and slightly protruding on the clypeus; very dense stippling made up of simple dots varying in shape from round to sub-elongated with very short shiny or contiguous intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 55). – Exceeding with almost four articles the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; sub-cylindrical, twice as long as wide, third sub-conical 1.6x longer than second, taken together slightly longer than fourth; fourth-tenth gradually slimmer, the median ones with sub-parallel sides, noticeably longer than wide, the last one longer than the previous one, cylindrical, narrowed in the apical part.

Pronotum (Fig. 82). – As long as it is wide or just wider with the maximum width of the sides towards the middle, strongly convex without any hint of depressions; sides strongly arched from the middle forwards and backwards equally narrowed, slightly sinuous near the posterior angles, these short, blunt at the apex, not diverging; lateral hull very short and visible from above; lateral suture absent; very dense stippling with dots of almost the same diameter and uniformly distributed with very short shiny or contiguous intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, slightly longer than wide, engraved in the middle of the base, pointed at the apex, slightly impressed in the center and finely dotted.

Elytra. – 3-3.2x longer than the pronotum and 2.5x longer than wide, at the base slightly wider than the pronotum; sides with maximum width towards the middle, sub-parallel, and from here slightly and regularly narrowed up to the apices, these rounded; striae well incised and dotted, flat interstriae densely dotted.

Prosternal apophysis. – Slightly bent behind the front hips then sub-parallel, asymmetrically and slightly hollow at the apex; mesosternal cavities sharply slope forward.

Claws. – Bifid at the extremities.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 8 (length 1.25 mm).

Female. – Variable size and colouration from yellow-ferruginous to brown, much denser pubescence, more convex body, much shorter antennae just exceeding the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum.; last visible sternite regularly rounded.

Copulatrix bursa. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 30.

Size. – Length 8.43-10.3 mm; width 2.31-2.93 mm (males); length 7.81-10.8 mm; width 2.25-3.31 mm (females).

Etymology. – The name is derived from the long antennae of the species.

Phorocardius agilis **n. sp.**

(Fig. 9, 83, 135)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/C3324F5A-E9F7-4327-A434-1B14DDB17550

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Yunnan, Daju, 3-8.VII.1995, E. Kučera. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – A species comparable to *P. unguicularis* Fleutiaux, 1918 but with a more shiny body due to less dense stippling and less thick pubescence, slender elytra compared to pronotum and it differs in an aedeagus with a very elongated median lobe and parameres.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Very shiny; entirely ferruginous with yellowish antennae and legs; covered with dense semi-erect golden yellow pubescence on the sides of the body and on the elytra.

Fig. **74-85**. Pronotum.

74. *Mosotalesus fouqueorum* **n**. **sp**. **75**. *Mosotalesus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. **76**. *Selatosomus patrikeevi* **n**. **sp**. **77**. *Corymbitodes farkaci* **n**. **sp**. **78**. *Liotrichus* (*Actenicerомorphus*) *daxuensis* **n**. **sp**. **79**. *Parathous shaanxianus* **n**. **sp**. **80**. *Phorocardius guizhouensis* **n**. **sp**. **81**. *Phorocardius habashanensis* **n**. **sp**. **82**. *Phorocardius longicornis* **n**. **sp**. **83**. *Phorocardius agilis* **n**. **sp**. **84**. *Phorocardius sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. **85**. *Phorocardius emeiensis* **n**. **sp**.

Head. – With eyes slightly narrower than the anterior part of the pronotum, forehead convex at the vertex, slightly pressed forward near the anterior margin, this slightly edged, sub-arched and slightly protruding on the clypeus; points of various shapes, denser on the sides with contiguous points, more scattered in the center with shiny intervals.

Antennae. – Mutilated with only three articles, the second sub-cylindrical of the double longer than wide, the third sub-conical 1.25 longer than the previous one.

Pronotum (Fig. 83). – 1.1x wider than long with the greatest width of the sides just behind the middle, convex with a slight longitudinal median depression in the basal slope; sides arched, from behind the middle forwards regularly narrowed, at the back sinuous at the rear angles, these rather elongated, slightly diverging before the extreme apex which is blunt and directed upwards; lateral hull short and visible from above; lateral suture absent; dense stippling rather uniformly distributed, on the disc with simple dots, almost of the same diameter with intervals on average smaller than their diameter and very shiny, towards the sides the dots tend to become denser.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, pointed at the apex, engraved in the middle of the base, impressed and finely dotted.

Elytra. – 3.0x longer than pronotum and 2.25x longer than wide, at base slightly wider than pronotum, convex; sides with maximum width at half, rounded apices; well-incised and punctuated striae, sub-convex interstriae with fine stippling.

Prosternal apophysis. – Slightly bent behind the front hips then sub-parallel, asymmetrically and slightly hollow at the apex; mesosternal cavities sharply slope forward.

Claws. – Bifid at the extremities.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 9 (length 1.62 mm).

Size. – Length 9.37 mm; width 2.78 mm.

Etymology. – The name derives from the slender body and the long, slender paramera of aedeagus.

Phorocardius sichuanensis n. sp.

(Fig. 31, 84, 136)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/242CB904-C099-439F-AACC-35C2F09E354E

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: Sichuan, Gongga Shan, Moxi (29°13'N, 102°10'E), m 1300, 10-11.VII.1996, J. Farkač, P. Kabátek & A. Smetana. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – A species close to *P. unguicularis* (Fleutiaux, 1918) in terms of general appearance, it stands out for its more shiny appearance, for less strong stippling and above all for the different sclerifications of the copulatrix bursa.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Shiny; entirely yellow-ferruginous with dense yellowish pubescence, semi-erect on the sides of the body.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the front of the pronotum; forehead slightly pressed forward near the anterior margin, this slightly edged, sub-rectilinear in the center and slightly protruding on the clypeus; punctuation consisting of deep, simple dots, with very short lucid or contiguous intervals.

Antennae. – Reaching just the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second sub-conical, less than twice as long as wide, third conical 1.4x longer than second, taken together 1.7x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical, gradually slender and on average three times longer than wide, last sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 84). – 1.19x wider than long with maximum width behind the middle, strongly and regularly convex; sides strongly arched, from behind the middle to the front strongly, backwards more regularly narrowed, slightly sinuous near the posterior angles, these short, rather acute, not divergent; lateral hull short and visible from above; lateral suture absent; very dense stippling made up of dots of almost the same diameter, simple and with very short shiny intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, rounded at the apex, engraved in the middle of the base, impressed in the center, dotted.

Elytra. – 2.7x longer than pronotum, 2.1x longer than wide, and at base just wider than pronotum; convex, sides with maximum width just behind the middle hence regularly narrowed to the apices, entire and sub-rounded; strongly incised and punctuated striae, sub-convex interstriae with fine stippling.

Last visible sternite. – Regularly rounded at apex.

Prosternal apophysis. – Slightly bent behind the front hips then sub-parallel, asymmetrically and slightly hollow at the apex; mesosternal cavities sharply slope forward.

Claws. – Bifid at the extremities.

Copulatrix bursa. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 31.

Size. – Length 11.2 mm; width 3.5 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Sichuan Province where the species was collected.

Phorocardius emeiensis n. sp.

(Fig. 32, 85, 119, 137)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/A948A3C8-7D3F-463C-9494-B18A8590CE1D

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: Sichuan, Emei Shan, 29.VIII.-2.IX.1995, J. Schneider. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – A species that can easily be distinguished by the incised apex of the last visible sternite and the very elongated sclerified plates of the copulatrix bursa.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; entirely brown with feruginous shades, yellowish antennae and legs; covered with dense yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead slightly convex in the centre, slightly imprinted on the sides near the anterior margin, this, edged, sub-rectilinear in the center and slightly protruding on the clypeus; dense stippling with dots of almost the same diameter, deep, simple or slightly umbilicated, with very short or contiguous intervals.

Antennae. – Just above the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second sub-cylindrical of the double longer than wide, third sub-conical 1.5x longer than the previous one, taken together 1.6x longer than the fourth; fourth-tenth conical, gradually slender, on average three times longer than wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 85). – 1.11x wider than long with maximum width just behind the middle, strongly convex with a slight and short depression in the basal slope; sides from just behind the middle forwards more strongly towards the back more gently narrowed; posterior angles short, just before the apex externally slightly sinuous, rounded at the apex and slightly convergent; lateral hull short and visible from above; suture absent; very dense and uniform stippling over the entire surface, similar to that of the head with dots of almost the same diameter with very short or contiguous intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, long as wide, engraved in the middle of the base, slightly impressed in the rear half, densely dotted.

Elytra. – Longer than pronotum 2.05x longer than wide, at base slightly wider than pronotum; convex with the maximum width of the sides behind the middle; sides gradually widened from the base until after the middle then narrowed towards the apices, these sub-rounded;

Fig. **86-97**. Pronotum.

86. *Phorocardius xizangensis* **n**. **sp**. **87**. *Cardiotarsus reuteri* **n**. **sp**. **88**. *Cardiotarsus dubiosus* **n**. **sp**. **89**. *Cardiotarsus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. **90**. *Cardiotarsus guangxianus* **n**. **sp**. **91**. *Cardiotarsus sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. **92**. *Cardiophorus pseudocarduelis* **n**. **sp**. **93**. *Cardiophorus sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. **94**. *Cardiophorus murzini* **n**. **sp**. **95**. *Cardiophorus plutenkoi* **n**. **sp**. **96**. *Cardiophorus costulatus* **n**. **sp**. **97**. *Cardiophorus scissus* **n**. **sp**.

well-cut and dotted striae; sub-convex interstriae with dense and fine stippling.

Last visible sternite (Fig. 119). – Slightly incised at the extremity as in the Fig.

Prosternal apophysis. – Slightly bent behind the front hips then sub-parallel, asymmetrically and slightly hollow at the apex; mesosternal cavities sharply slope forward.

Claws. – Bifid at the extremities.

Copulatrix bursa. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 32.

Male. – Unknown.

Size. – Length 10.7 mm; width 3.62 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from the Emei Shan where the species was collected.

Phorocardius xizangensis n. sp.

(Fig. 33, 86, 138)

ZooBank :https://zoobank.org/9F1D405F-4CBC-4E32-97F8-94CED03F819E

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: E Xizang (Tibet), Lenang, 30 km W of Tome, m 3000, 19.VI.1997, M. Folwarczny. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species close to *P. yunnanensis* Ruan & Douglas, 2020 but with the more quadrangular pronotum, less arched at the sides, with a slight longitudinal median depression in the basal declivity and furthermore there are differences in the sclerifications of the copulatrix bursa with the more elongated plates and the more hooked median parts.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; entirely blackish with brownish antennae and legs; covered with dense and rough yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes slightly narrower than the front part of the pronotum, slightly and irregularly impressed forehead, slightly edged anterior margin, sub-rectilinear in the central part, directed downwards and slightly protruding on the clypeus; dense punctuation with deep, simple dots of irregular shape, often sub-elongated, with very short intervals, often contiguous.

Antennae. – Not reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum for about two articles, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, 1.6x longer than wide, third-tenth conical, with third 1.3x longer than second; second and third taken together 1.6x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical gradually slimmer and on average 2.2x longer than wide, last the length of the previous one and sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 86). – 1.13x wider than long with maximum width at the middle, strongly convex with a slight longitudinal median impression in the basal declivity, slightly arched sides in the anterior half, sub-parallel then slightly narrowed before the posterior angles, these short, obliquely truncated, converging at the end; dense stippling, uniformly distributed, made up of simple dots, almost of the same diameter with very short lucid intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped shield, as long as it is wide, engraved in the middle of the base, impressed in the center and dotted.

Elytra. – 2.5x longer than pronotum and 1.9x longer than wide, strongly convex with maximum width of sides behind the middle; striae strongly incised and dotted, interstriae sub-convex, densely and finely dotted.

Prosternal apophysis. – Very short, slightly bent behind the front hips, asymmetrically and slightly hollow at the apex; mesosternal cavities sharply slope forward.
Last visible abdominal sternite sub-straight at apex, not incised laterally.

Claws. – Bifid at the extremities.

Copulatrix bursa. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 33.

Male. – Unknown.

Size. – Length 10.8 mm; width 3.68 mm.

Etymology. – The name derives from Xizang the region where the species was collected.

Cardiotarsus reuteri n. sp.

(Fig. 10, 56, 87, 139)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/879E79D1-9184-4A96-B195-EB5DF7568352

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: CW Yunnan, Lingbao Shan Mt. Nanjian- Yizu, Zizhizhou, (24°46'7N, 100°30'0E), m 2400, 6.VI.2015, C. Reuter. (NME).

Diagnosis. – It is certainly the first described species from China; another four species reported by the catalogue (Jiang & Yang, 2023) for China, described in North Vietnam and Taiwan, are to be confirmed, and in any case, they are easily distinguished by their larger body and shorter antennae.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; bicoloured without major contrasts; head, pronotum blackish with reddish shades on the forehead and at the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum; dark yellowish elytra with vague blackish shades that are not well demarcated; antennae and legs yellowish-dark; covered with dense and rough yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes slightly narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum, flat forehead with slightly edged anterior margin, regularly arched and slightly protruding on the clypeus, dense, fine and almost contiguous points.

Antennae (Fig. 56). – Long, exceeding with more of the last three articles the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, 2.5x longer than wide, third sub-conical just longer than second; second and third taken together 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical, progressively slender, on average 4x longer than wide, last longer than the previous, with sub-parallel sides, briefly narrowed at the apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 87). – 1.08x wider than long with maximum width halfway along the sides, strongly and regularly convex with no hint of depressions; sides regularly arched, from the middle forwards and backwards equally and regularly narrowed, slightly sinuous just before the posterior angles, these short, obliquely truncated, converging at the extreme apex; very dense and uniformly distributed stippling with superficial dots with very short or contiguous intervals giving the surface a not very shiny appearance; propleura deeply incised in the middle.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, slightly longer than wide, incised halfway down the base, pointed at the apex, densely dotted.

Elytra. – 3.2x longer than the pronotum and wider at the base, 2.5x longer than wide, convex with the maximum width of the sides just behind the middle, rounded apices; deep and dotted striae, sub-convex and more finely dotted interstriae.

Prosternal apophysis. – Short, slightly inclined behind the anterior hips, slightly and symmetrically incised at the apex.
Fourth article of the tarsi slightly more dilated than the previous one and incised up to more than half to accommodate the last article.

Claws. – Simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 10 (length 1.0 mm).

Size. – Length 6.7 mm; width 1.87 mm.

Female. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to the collector C. Reuter that give us the specimen for study.

Fig. **98-110**. Pronotum.

98. *Dicronychus shanxiensis* **n**. **sp**. **99**. *Dicronychus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. **100**. *Dicronychus dajuensis* **n**. **sp**. **101**. *Dicronychus minusculus* **n**. **sp**. **102**. *Dicronychus reductus* **n**. **sp**. **103**. *Dicronychus sichuanensis* Platia et. al., 2020. **104**. *Platynychus carinatus* **n**. **sp**. **105**. *Displatynychus kucerai* **n**. **sp**. **106**. *Paracardiophorus decoratus* **n**. **sp**. **107**. *Paracardiophorus nikodymi* **n**. **sp**. **108**. *Paracardiophorus agilis* **n**. **sp**. **109**. *Paracardiophorus fujanensis* **n**. **sp**. **110**. *Ryukyucardiophorus sinensis* **n**. **sp**.

Cardiotarsus dubiosus n. sp.

(Fig. 34, 57, 88, 140)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/18AD2586-C066-455F-8A8E-F15397B7B1CA

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: Sichuan, Wudu, 2.VI.1997, E. Kučera. (CMHK).

Paratype, **1** ♀, Guizhou, Leishan, 31.V.-2.VI.2005, J. Jenis. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species reminiscent of *C. pallidipes* Miwa, 1930 from Taiwan due to the similar colour and size, the female is however distinguished by the last visible sternite regularly rounded while it is engraved in *C. pallidipes* and also by the scerites of the copulatrix bursa with the plates not curved. It is not excluded that the *C. pallidipes* mentioned from Guizhou (Jiang & Yang, 2023) belongs to this new species.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Shiny; entirely brownish (Ht) to blackish (Pt) with brown antennae except for the first two ferruginous articles, and yellow legs; covered with dense long yellowish pubescence, on the elytra and on the sides of the semi-erect body.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior margin of the pronotum, forehead slightly convex at the vertex, flat forward with the anterior margin edged, arched and protruding onto the clypeus; punctuation consisting of simple dots, with shiny intervals and on average equal to their diameter.

Antennae (Fig. 57). – Long, exceeding with more than three articles the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, twice as long as wide, third sub-conical, slightly longer than second, taken together 1.4x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical, on average three times longer than wide, last sub-ellipsoidal, pointed at the apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 88). – As long as it is wide with the maximum width of the sides at half, regularly convex; sides from the middle forwards and backwards equally narrowed, slightly sinuous before the posterior angles, these obliquely truncated at the apex, not diverging; short lateral hull, visible from above; lateral suture absent; very fine stippling consisting of simple dots with very shiny intervals on average exceeding their diameter.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, rather pointed at the apex, engraved halfway from the base, impressed in the centre, finely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.6-2.7x longer than the pronotum and 2.17-2.2x longer than wide, at the base slightly wider than the pronotum, convex with the greatest width of the sides at the middle, from here regularly narrowed forwards and backwards; striae regularly incised and dotted, interstriae painful densely dotted. Fourth article of the tarsi slightly more dilated than the previous one and incised up to more than half to accommodate the last article.

Bursa copulatrix. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 34.

Size. – Length 6.43-7.05 mm; width 1.93-2.12 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from the doubt to consider it *pallidipes* Miwa.

Cardiotarsus yunnanensis n. sp.

(Fig. 11, 58, 89, 141)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/91D60A8B-1373-4E40-AB63-42DAB0326934

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Yunnan, Gudong env., Yunfeng Shan (25°22.7'N, 98°25.4E), m 1825, 8.VI.2007, J. Hájek & J. Růžička. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – The species is distinguished from *C. reuteri* n. sp. for a more uniform colour, the antennae are longer, the pronotum is more elongated from the middle towards the back and more strongly narrowed and for the aedeagus with a less expanded median lobe at the apex and with the parameres more curved at the apex.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; entirely yellowish-brown with head, antennae and pronotum slightly darker than the elytra; covered with a dense, long and semi-erect golden-yellow pubescence on the sides of the body.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum, forehead slightly and longitudinally convex in the centre, slightly imprinted in the anterior half near the margin, this complete, edged, regularly arched, directed downwards and slightly protruding on the clypeus; very dense punctuation made up of dots of various shapes, often sub-elongated, simple with very short shiny or contiguous intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 58). – Long, exceeding with almost four articles the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum and slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, 2x longer than wide, third sub-conical, 1.6x longer than second; second and third taken together 1.3x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical, on average 3.7x longer than wide, last longer than the previous, narrow, with parallel sides and slightly narrowed in the apical part.

Pronotum (Fig. 89). – As long as it is wide, with the maximum width of the sides at half; moderately and regularly convex without depressions; sides moderately arched, from the middle forwards more slightly, backwards more, narrowed and slightly sinuous just before the posterior angles, these long, obliquely truncated and converging at the apical end; propleurae deeply incised in the middle; very dense and uniform stippling distributed with rounded, deep, simple dots with very short shiny intervals and some contiguous ones.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, engraved in the middle of the base, pointed at the apex, impressed in the centre with light stippling.

Elytra. – 3.3x longer than the pronotum, wider than the same at the base and 2.5x longer than wide, convex with the sides sub-parallel up to beyond the middle and then regularly narrowed up to the apices, which are rounded; deeply incised and dotted striae, sub-convex and more finely dotted interstriae.

Prosternal apophysis. – Short, slightly inclined behind the anterior hips, slightly and symmetrically incised at the apex.
Fourth article of the tarsi slightly more dilated than the previous one and incised up to more than half to accommodate the last article.

Claws. – Simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 11 (length 1.15 mm).

Size. – Length 6.93 mm; width 1.93 mm.

Female. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Yunnan where the species was collected.

Cardiotarsus guangxianus n. sp.

(Fig. 12, 59, 90, 142)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/1E5361ED-AD78-45AE-8E64-D5CCEA6C2F57

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: NW Guangxi, Yuanbao Shan (25°25'N, 109°091E), m 1200-1500, 6.VI.2009, C. Reuter. (CRB).

Diagnosis. – A species reminiscent of *C. ornatipennis* Fleutiaux, 1918 from North Vietnam for its yellow elytral bands, it is essentially distinguished by the pronotum which is shinier and as long as it is wide.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Very shiny; head, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, first three and last two lateral interstriae and apex of the elytra, lower

Fig. **111-114**. Elytral apices. **111**. *Corymbitodes farkaci* **n**. **sp**. **112**. *Paracardiophorus agilis* **n**. **sp**. **113**. *Paracardiophrus fujianensis* **n**. **sp**. **114**. *Platynychus carinatus* **n**. **sp**.

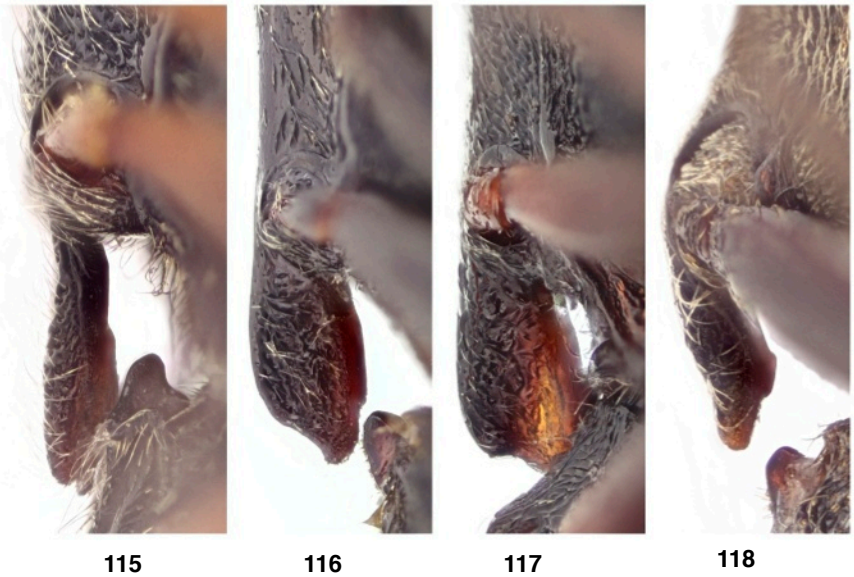

Fig. **115-118**. Prosternal apophysis in lateral view. **115**. *Liotrichus* (*Actenicerомorphus*) *daxuensis* **n**. **sp**. **116**. *Mosotalesus fouqueorum* **n**. **sp**. **117**. *Mosotalesus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. **118**. *Selatosomus patrikeevi* **n**. **sp**.

Fig. **119**. Last visible sternite. *Phorocardius emeiensis* **n**. **sp**.

part of the body blackish; fourth-seventh elytral interstriae almost to the apex yellowish; covered with fine and dense yellowish pubescence, at the top of the body and on the semi-erect elytra.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum, forehead mostly moderately convex, slightly imprinted forward only on the sides; anterior margin slightly edged, subarcuate and protruding onto the clypeus; dense stippling made up of dots of variable diameter and shape, generally with very short, very shiny intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 59). – With the last three articles exceeding the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second sub-conical article of double longer than wide, third conical just longer than second, taken together 1.3x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular over three times longer than wide, the last slightly longer than the previous one, very narrow with sub-parallel sides, rounded at the end.

Pronotum (Fig. 90). – As long as it is wide with the maximum width of the sides at the middle, strongly and regularly convex without any hint of depressions; sides moderately and regularly arched from the middle forwards and backwards equally narrow, posterior angles rather pointed, rounded at the apex and not divergent; lateral margin short and visible from above; uniformly distributed stippling, made up of very fine, simple dots, with very shiny intervals and on average equivalent to double their diameter.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, just longer than wide, deeply engraved in the middle of the base, impressed in the centre and finely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.7x longer than the pronotum and 2.25x longer than wide and at the base slightly wider than the pronotum, convex; sides with maximum width halfway from here gradually narrowed towards the apices, these rounded; striae well incised and dotted, interstriae sub-convex and finely dotted.
Fourth article of the tarsi more dilated than the previous one and incised up the half to accommodate the last article.

Claws. – Simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 12 (length 1.0 mm).

Size. – Length 8.1 mm; width 2.46 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Guangxi, the province where the species was collected.

Cardiotarsus sichuanensis n. sp.

(Fig. 13, 35, 60, 91, 143, 144)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/40B2064C-C2C0-4DF0-80ED-1B603124ED5B

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: N Sichuan, Nanjiang, 21.-23.V.2002, E. Kučera. (CMHK).
Paratype, **1** ♀, same data as Ht. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – A species that can be compared with *C. yagii* Kishii, 1992 from Taiwan due to its long antennae and dimensions, but can easily be separated due to the very dense stippling of the pronotum and in the male above all due to the apex of the sunken aedeagus.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; head, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, prosternum darker brownish with ferruginous shades; elytra with the first four interstriae and the last lateral ones brownish, the basal part and the other interstriae yellowish; ferruginous legs; covered with dense yellowish pubescence, on the sides of the body semi-erect.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the pronotum, flat forehead, slightly imprinted only before the anterior margin, this edged, sub-rectilinear in the median part and protruding on the clypeus; very dense stippling made up of robust, contiguous points so as to make the surface appear sub-wrinkled and not very shiny.

Antennae (Fig. 60). – Long, exceeding with almost four articles the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, serrated from the third to the tenth article; second sub-cylindrical article of double longer than wide, third sub-conical 1.7x longer than second, taken together 1.2x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical gradually slimmer on average over three times longer than wide, the last slightly longer than the previous one, very narrow with sub-parallel sides, rather pointed towards the apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 91). – As long as it is wide with maximum width in the middle and at the apex of the posterior angles, convex, sloping more sharply at the sides than at the base; sides from middle forward regularly narrowed to apex, parallel backwards to apex of posterior angles, these sub-rounded at apex and not divergent; lateral hull short and clearly visible from above; lateral suture absent; very dense stippling with points of practically contiguous diameter so that the surface appears not very shiny.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, long as wide, rather pointed at the apex, engraved in the middle of the base, impressed in the centre and slightly dotted.

Elytra. – 2.95x longer than the pronotum and 2.35x longer than wide and at the base slightly wider than the pronotum, convex; sub-parallel sides from the base to beyond the middle then slightly narrowed up to the apices, these sub-rounded; strongly stippled striae, sub-convex interstriae with fine stippling.
Fourth article of the tarsi more dilated than the previous one and incised up the half to accommodate the last article.

Claws. – Simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 13, very characteristic for the slightly sunken median lobe at the apex (length 1.37 mm).

Female. – Larger than the male with darker colourcolouring and only the base of the elytra yellowish; shorter antennae exceeding with an article the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, this arched at the sides, the latter briefly sinuated before the posterior angles.

Copulatrix bursa. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 35.

Size. – Length 8.5 mm; width 2.43 mm (male); length 10.0 mm; width 3.0 mm (female).

Etymology. – The name is derived from Sichuan where the species was collected.

Cardiotarsus fulvipes Fleutiaux, 1918

(Fig. 14, 145)

Material examined

3 spcms. ♂, China: NW Guangxi, Yuanbao Shan (25°25'N, 109°091E), m 1200-1500, 6.VI.2009, C. Reuter. (CPG; CRB).

Aedeagus. – As the Fig. 14 (length 0.812 mm).

Distribution. – North Vietnam; China: Guangdong (Cate, 2007).
New for Guangxi Province.

Cardiophorus pseudocarduelis n. sp.

(Fig. 15, 61, 92, 146)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/D6276E20-250F-4267-996B-9E6EEDBCE2EC

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Guangdong, Wuhua County, Tsonglok (Changle), without other data. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species identical in colour and morphology to *C. carduelis* Candèze, 1865 described species from Singapore, reported from Taiwan, the Indochinese Peninsula, Malaysia and Indonesia (Sumatra) and attributed in the catalogue (W. Suzuki, 1999) to the genus *Paracardiophorus* Schwarz, 1895. According to the characteristics of the lateral keel directed inwards and the presence of a lateral suture, even if slightly in relief, reaching approximately half of

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Fig. **120-125**. Habitus.

120. *Agrypnus brunnipennis* (Candèze, 1857) (12.5 mm). **121**. *Mosotalesus fouquerorum* **n**. **sp**. (15.5 mm). **122**. *Mosotalelsus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. (17.0 mm). **123-124**. *Selatosomus patrikeevi* **n**. **sp**. (♂ 10.3 mm, ♀ 11.2 mm). **125**. *Corymbitodes farkaci* **n**. **sp**. (13.7 mm).

the pronotum and the aedeagic characteristics, the species better falls into the *Cardiophorus* genus. A morphological character to distinguish the two species lies in the posterior angles of the pronotum which in *C. pseudocarduelis* n. sp. are slightly hollowed before the apex and are more divergent. Finally, a substantial difference lies in the aedeagic characteristics with simple parameres in *C. pseudocarduelis* n. sp. and with uncinate parameres in *C. carduelis* Candèze. We do not exclude that the mentioned *Cardiophorus carduelis* from Taiwan actually belongs to *C. pseudocarduelis* n. sp.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Shiny; bicoloured; head, base of pronotum, scutellum, base, middle and apical part of elytra, thorax and abdomen, black, first two articles of the antennae and pronotum red-orange; two transverse yellow bands on the elytra, the first in the anterior third, the second in the posterior third starting from the suture and reaching the sides; antennae from the third article brownish, legs yellow; covered with dense yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes the width of the anterior edge of the pronotum; flat forehead, well-edged anterior margin, sub-rectilinear and protruding onto the clypeus; punctuation consisting of large, superficial and strongly umbilicated dots that are contiguous to each other.

Antennae (Fig. 61). – Not reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum decidedly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second sub-cylindrical, as long as it is wide, third triangular 1.8x longer than wide, fourth-tenth triangular, gradually slimmer but shorter than the fourth, last as long as the previous one, sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 92). – 1.19x wider than long, with maximum width halfway along the sides; strongly convex and sharply sloping at the sides and base; sides strongly arched, slightly narrowed forwards to the apex, backwards less strongly and sinuous before the posterior angles, these short, slightly incised externally before the apex and slightly divergent at the extremity; lateral hull visible from above and reaching the first fourth; lateral suture very evident and reaching almost half; decidedly double punctuation, made up of very large, rounded, superficial and umbilicated dots, on the disc alternated with very fine dots, in an irregular manner, towards the sides the large dots get closer until they are contiguous.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, longer than wide, pointed at the apex, not engraved at the base, slightly impressed and finely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.48x longer than the pronotum and 2.0x longer than wide, at the base as wide as the pronotum; convex; sides with maximum width towards the middle, from here onwards slightly and regularly narrowed up to the apices, these sub-rounded; striae well incised and dotted, flat interstriae more finely dotted.

Tarsal article. – Simple.

Claws. – Simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 15 (length 0.81 mm).

Female. – Unknown.

Size. – Length 6.25 mm; width 2.06 mm.

Etymology. – The name derives from the extreme similarity of the species, especially in terms of colour, to *C. carduelis* Candèze, 1865.

Cardiophorus sichuanensis n. sp.

(Fig. 36, 93, 147)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/749E1E46-1725-4CAC-A2FF-D98152F82B97

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: Sichuan, Juizhaigou-Nanping, 9-10.VII.2011, E. Kučera. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species near *C. hummeli* Fleutiaux, 1934 from Gansu, is distinguished by the presence of a lateral suture in the pronotum even if very fine and by the more convex elytral interstriae with the seventh at the apex briefly keeled.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Shiny; entirely blackish with ferruginous antennae and legs; covered with dense yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior margin of the pronotum, forehead slightly convex on the vertex, slightly pressed forward near the anterior margin, this edged, arched and slightly protruding on the clypeus; very dense stippling made up of dots of almost the same diameter and with very short shiny or contiguous intervals.

Antennae. – Reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second sub-cylindrical, twice as long as wide, third 1.5x longer than second, taken together 1.4x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth very slender on average more than three times longer than wide, last the length of the previous, sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 93). – As long as it is wide with the maximum width of the sides in the middle and at the posterior angles, convex with a hint of a short median-longitudinal depression in the basal slope; sides arched from the middle forwards more narrowed, backwards more gradually narrowed, slightly sinuous before the posterior angles, these short, obliquely truncated, not diverging; lateral hull very short and visible from above; very fine lateral suture, barely perceptible and limited to the posterior third; very fine stippling, uniformly distributed with dots of almost the same diameter and very short, shiny intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped shield, as long as it is wide, engraved in the middle of the base, impressed in the centre and with fine stippling.

Elytra. – 2.6x longer than the pronotum, its width at the base as the pronotum, convex; sides with maximum width before the middle then regularly narrowed up to the apices, these entire, rather sharp; incised and dotted striae; sub-convex interstriae with the fifth at the extreme apex slightly more raised, finely dotted.

Tarsi article. – Simple.

Claws. – Simple.

Bursa copulatrix. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 36.

Male. – Unknown.

Size. – Length 10.3 mm; width 2.87 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Sichuan where the species was collected.

Cardiophorus murzini n. sp.

(Fig. 16, 62, 94, 148)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/0923F220-CAA2-4520-8C04-C38660C08253

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Sichuan, Tonghua between Wenchuan et Lixian, m 1900, 24.IV.-29.V.2004, m 1900, S. Murzin. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species comparable with *C. decoratus* Fleutiaux, 1934 from Gansu, it stands out for its larger dimensions, for the elytra only with blackish sutural striae, the posterior angles of the pronotum black, the same long as it is wide, the elytral suture reaching only half.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum, first three elytral interstriae from the base to the apical third, the entire lower part of the body, black; remaining part of the elytra yellowish; antennae, femurs and tarsi blackish, tarsi ferruginous; covered with fine and dense yellow pubescence, lying down.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum, forehead largely flat, imprinted immediately near the anterior margin, this slightly edged, arched and protruding onto the clypeus; very dense stippling with points varying in shape from rounded to oblong, contiguous or confluent such as to give the surface a slightly wrinkled and not very shiny appearance.

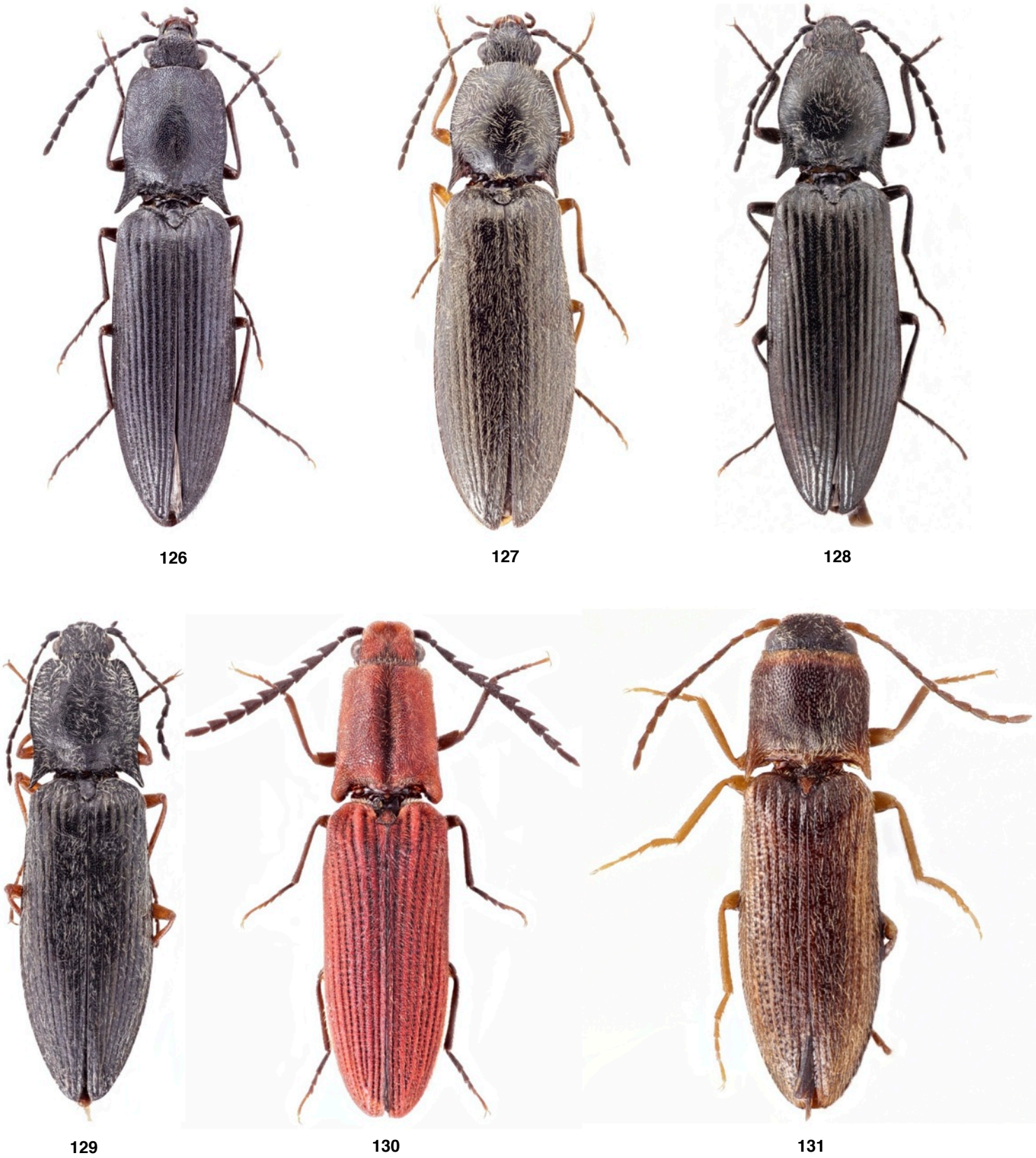

Fig. **126-131**. Habitus.

126. *Corymbitodes sichuanensis* Platia, Mertlik & Dusanek, 2023 (♀ 12.3 mm). **127**. *Liotrichus depressicollis* Platia, Mertlik & Dusanek, 2025 (♀ 11.4 mm). **128**. *Liotrichus kucerai* Platia, Mertlik & Dusanek, 2025 (♀ 11.7 mm). **129**. *Liotrichus* (*Actenicerомorphus*) *daxuensis* **n**. **sp**. (15.6 mm). **130**. *Parathous shaanxianus* **n**. **sp**. (9.87 mm). **131**. *Dalopius sichuanensis* Platia, 2009 (5.3 mm).

Antennae (Fig. 62). – Mutilated from the ninth to the last article, just reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum (estimate), serrated from the third article; second article sub-cylindrical, slightly longer than wide, third sub-conical, 1.8x longer than second and 1.8x longer than wide; second and third taken together1.25x longer than fourth; fourth-eighth sub-triangular, gradually slender, on average more than double longer than wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 94). – As long as it is wide with maximum width at the apex of the posterior angles, moderately and regularly convex without any depression; sides from just behind the middle regularly narrowed forwards and backwards, slightly sinuous near the posterior angles, these short, sub-rounded at the apex and slightly divergent; lateral hull short and visible from above; clearly visible lateral suture, regularly curved and reaching just halfway; very dense and regular stippling over the entire surface with simple dots, almost of the same diameter and with very short sub-glossy intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, engraved in the middle of the base, slightly impressed in the centre and with a wrinkled surface.

Elytra. – 2.64x longer than the pronotum and 2.1x longer than wide, at the base just wider than the pronotum, convex and with the maximum width of the sides in the anterior third, from here slightly and regularly narrowed towards the apices, these regularly rounded; striae well incised and dotted, interstriae flat to sub-convex finely dotted.
Tarsal article simple, claws simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 16 (length 1.0 mm).

Size. – Length 6.2 mm; width 1.93 mm.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to the collector S. Murzin.

Cardiophorus plutenkoi n. sp.

(Fig. 37, 63, 95, 149)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/304601A9-56F5-455E-AD1E-B86F19342D67

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: Shaanxi, Taibashan-Tsinling Mts., VII.1999, A. Plutenko. (CDZM).

Diagnosis. – Among the described Chinese species is separated by the convex elytral interstriae with the third at the apical end slightly more raised than the others, more shiny and slightly curved.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; bicoloured; antennae, head, pronotum scutellum, epipleura, lower part of the body and most of the legs black; elytra mostly yellow-orange, slightly darkened along the suture up to the middle, then the first two interstriae and the extreme apex are also darkened; sub-ferruginous leg joints and tarsi; covered with fine and dense yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes slightly narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum, forehead slightly convex in the centre, slightly imprinted under the anterior margin, this slightly edged, in a narrow arch in the centre and protruding on the clypeus; dense stippling, made up of simple dots of almost the same diameter with very short, shiny intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 63). – Reaching just the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second sub-cylindrical slightly longer than wide, third conical, almost twice as long as second, taken together 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular, on average just over double longer than wide, last of the length of the previous sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 95). – 1.08x longer than wide, with maximum width at the apex of the posterior angles; convex with hint of short and slight median-longitudinal depression in the basal slope; sides from behind the middle forward slightly and evenly narrowed up to the anterior apex, backwards briefly narrowed and slightly sinuous before the posterior angles, these short, obliquely truncated and not divergent; lateral hull short and visible from above; lateral suture slightly curved, clearly visible and not reaching the middle; dense and uniformly distributed stippling, consisting of dots of almost the same diameter, small, simple with shiny intervals, on average smaller than their diameter.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped shield, as long as it is wide, engraved in the middle of the base, impressed in the centre, finely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.3x longer than pronotum 2.2x longer than wide, at base just wider than pronotum, convex; sides almost from the base backwards slightly and regularly narrowed until the apices, these sub-rounded and entire; striae well incised and dotted; interstriae sub-convex, finely dotted.
Tarsal article simple, claws simple.

Bursa copulatrix. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 37.

Male. – Unknown.

Size. – Length 8.7 mm; width 2.5 mm.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to the collector A. Plutenko.

Cardiophorus costulatus n. sp.

(Fig. 17, 64, 96, 150)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/724D65DF-9F34-43DB-81BC-E8274BEDA673

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Yunnan, Dali, 28.V.-9.VI.1994, E. Kučera. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – Among the described Chinese species is separated by the convex elytral interstriae and in particular the third and penultimate lateral ones more strongly as costiform.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; bicoloured; entirely blackish excluding the brick-red elytra; covered by fine and short yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the front part of the pronotum, forehead imprinted in the front part before the margin, this entirely bordered and protruding on the clypeus; very dense stippling, made up of dots of almost the same diameter, deep, simple with very short or contiguous intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 64). – Exceeding with the last article the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second sub-cylindrical of the double longer than wide; third-tenth conical, with the third 1.6x longer than the second, taken together 1.6x longer than the fourth; fourth-tenth on average 2.5x longer than wide, last the length of the penultimate, sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 96). – As long as it is wide with maximum width in the middle and posterior angles; convex with a median-longitudinal depression starting from the centre where it is very superficial while it is clearer and deeper in the basal slope; sides arcuate from the middle forwards more strongly narrowed, sub-parallel backwards, slightly sinuous before the posterior angles, these short, sub-rounded at the apex, not divergent; lateral hull short and visible from above; very fine lateral suture, slightly curved and not reaching the middle; dense and uniformly distributed stippling made up of dots of almost the same diameter, simple with very short or contiguous intervals such as to give the surface a less than fluid appearance.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, long as wide, engraved in the middle of the base, impressed and densely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.7x longer than pronotum and 2.3x longer than wide, slightly wider than pronotum at base; sides sub-parallel in the first half then very gradually narrowed up to the apices, these entire and sub-rounded; deeply dotted striae; very convex interstriae, in particular the third and the penultimate one with a more convex base than the others, finely dotted.
Tarsal articles simple, claws simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 17 (length 1.25 mm).

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Fig. **132-137**. Habitus.

132. *Phorocardius guizhouensis* **n**. **sp**. (9.06 mm). **133**. *Phorocardius habashanensis* **n**. **sp**. (10.4 mm). **134**. *Phorocardius longicornis* **n**. **sp**. (10.1 mm). **135**. *Phorocardius agilis* **n**. **sp**. (9.37 mm). **136**. *Phorocardius sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. (11.2 mm). **137**. *Phorocardius emeiensis* **n**. **sp**. (10.7 mm).

Female. – Unknown.

Size. – Length 8.9 mm; width 2.68 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from the particular convexity of the elytral interstriae.

Cardiophorus scissus n. sp.

(Fig. 18, 38, 97, 151)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/0C836EA0-CB64-45AA-A640-177FCD2178A7

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Shaanxi, Lueyang County, 4.VII.1997, E. Kučera. (CMHK). 1 Paratype ♀ - same data as Ht. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – Among the described bicoloured Chinese species is separated for the sides of the pronotum in the male are perfectly parallel for over two thirds of their length, in the female slightly more arched in the anterior half but it is above all the aedeagus that characterizes the species and is the only one among the species known to us to present the median lobe much longer than the parameres but above all divided symmetrically into two parts at the apex.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; two-tone; head, pronotum, scutellum, first two and last three lateral interstriae of the elytra and apical end, lower part of the body, black; antennae, remaining part of the elytra and legs yellowish; covered with fine, semi-erect yellow pubescence on the sides of the body.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the front part of the pronotum, forehead slightly convex in the centre, just under the anterior margin, this edged, regularly arched and slightly protruding on the clypeus; robust punctuation, with dots of almost the same diameter, deep, simple, almost contiguous or with very short shiny intervals.

Antennae. – Reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second sub-cylindrical, slightly longer than wide, third-tenth conical, with third nearly double longer than second, taken together 1.4x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth gradually slimmer, on average over three times longer than wide, last sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 97). – 1.1x longer than wide, with maximum width in the middle of the sides and at the posterior angles, strongly and regularly convex; sides sub-parallel from the apical third to the posterior angles, these short, slightly incised externally before the apex, this sub-rounded, not divergent; lateral hull short and visible from above; sub-straight lateral suture, fine but clearly visible and limited to the basal third; very dense stippling, made up of dots of almost the same diameter, uniformly distributed, simple, with very short shiny spaces.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, slightly longer than wide, incised halfway down the base, lightly impressed, dotted.

Elytra. – 2.37x longer than pronotum and 2.26x longer than wide, at base of pronotum width; sides from apical third, gradually and regularly narrowed to apex, these rounded and entire at apex; striae well incised and dotted, interstriae sub-convex and more finely dotted. Tarsal articles simple; claws simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 18 (length 2.18 mm). This type of aedeagus with the median lobe divided into two symmetrical parts before the apex is not known to us of any species of Cardiophorini.

Female. – Very similar to the male, but with slightly shorter antennae.

Bursa copulatrix. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 38.

Size. – Length 9.05-9.37 mm; width 2.62-2.68 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from the shape of the median lobe of the aedeagus, which is apically split into two symmetrical parts

Dicronychus shanxiensis n. sp.

(Fig. 23, 65, 98, 152)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/A4B01605-377B-4DAC-BEED-2A7353F5FF8D

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Shanxi, Yongyi, 15.V.2000, E. Kučera. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – A species which in its general appearance resembles *D. cinereus* (Herbst, 1784) but can be distinguished by elytra less elongated that the pronotum, slightly hollowed at the base inside the humeri, and by the aedeagus with the median lobe slightly dilated at the apex.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; entirely blackish with brownish antennae and legs; covered with dense yellowish pubescence, lying down.

Head. – With eyes slightly narrower than the front part of the pronotum, forehead slightly convex in the centre with anterior marginslightly edged, regularly arched and slightly protruding on the clypeus; very dense stippling made up of dots of almost the same diameter, simple with very short or contiguous intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 65). – Reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second sub-cylindrical, about twice as long as wide, third sub-conical 1.4x longer than second, taken together 1.45x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical, more than double longer than wide, last longer than the previous, sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 98). – As long as it is wide, with the maximum width of the sides just behind the middle, regularly convex; sides from just behind the middle forwards regularly narrowed to the apex, less narrowed backwards, sub-sinuated before the posterior angles, these short, blunt at the apex, not divergent; very short lateral hull and visible from the deck; light but clearly visible lateral suture, slightly curved and reaching the middle; fine but very dense and uniformly distributed stippling with dots of almost the same diameter, deep, simple, with very short shiny intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, well engraved in the middle of the base, rather pointed at the end, engraved in the centre and slightly dotted.

Elytra. – 2.3x longer than the pronotum and 2.0x longer than wide, at the base slightly wider than the pronotum, base internally to the humeri slightly sunken, convex, with the greatest width of the sides before the middle, from here onwards slightly and regularly narrowed towards the apices, these sub-rounded; striae well incised and dotted, flat interstriae finely dotted.

Tarsal articles. – Simple.

Claws. – Dilated in the first half.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 23 (1.18 mm).

Size. – Length 8.5 mm; width 2.62 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Shanxi where the species was collected.

Dicronychus yunnanensis n. sp.

(Fig. 19, 39, 66, 99, 153)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/57571551-9038-4755-AC97-1F969FEC9DBD

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Yunnan, Baosnara city env., m 2000, 15.VII.2000, Borodinky. (CDZM).

Paratype, **1** ♀, Yunnan, Dali zhou, Cang Shan, m 2500-3600, 1.VII.2010, T. Tichý. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – It is distinguished from the described Chinese species by its small size and by its two-coloured elytra with two yellow longitudinal bands in their middle.

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Fig. **138-143**. Habitus.

138. *Phorocardius xizangensis* **n**. **sp**. (10.8 mm). **139**. *Cardiotarsus reuteri* **n**. **sp**. (6.7 mm). **140**. *Cardiotarsus dubiosus* **n**. **sp**. (6.43 mm). **141**. *Cardiotarsus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. (6.93 mm). **142**. *Cardiotarsus guangxianus* **n**. **sp**. (8.1 mm). **143**. *Cardiotarsus sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. (♂ 8.5 mm).

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; entirely black with the fifth and sixth interstriae of the elytra for almost their entire length before the apex yellowish; first two antennal articles and legs also yellowish; covered with dense reclining and yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead slightly convex at the vertex, flat forward before the anterior margin, this slightly edged, slightly arched, directed downwards and slightly protruding on the clypeus.

Antennae (Fig. 66). – Reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical just over twice as long as wide, third sub-conical just longer than second, taken together 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular on average twice as long as they are wide, the last slightly longer than the previous and sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 99). – Slightly wider than long with the maximum width of the sides at the middle, strongly and regularly convex; arcuate sides, regularly narrowed from the middle forwards and backwards, slightly sinuous just before the posterior angles, these short, truncated at the apex and slightly divergent; lateral keel short and visible from above, lateral suture present and not reaching the middle; uniformly distributed stippling consisting of very fine, simple dots with extremely shiny intervals on average exceeding their diameter.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, just incised in the middle of the base, slightly impressed on the disc and finely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.5x longer than the pronotum and 2x longer than wide, at the base of the width of the pronotum, convex, with the maximum width of the sides towards the middle, rounded at the apices; striae regularly incised and dotted, interstriae flat and finely dotted.

Legs. – With simple tarsi articles, of regularly decreasing length; claws dilated in the first half.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 19 (length 0.6 mm).
Female. Very similar to the male, but with slightly shorter antennae.

Copulatrix bursa. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 39.

Size. – Length 4.5-5.0 mm; width 1.5-1.6 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Yunnan where the species was collected.

Dicronychus dajuensis n. sp.

(Fig. 20, 40, 67, 100, 154, 155)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/BD741A4F-42A9-41EC-9645-F9AB46A5700E

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Yunnan, Daju, 29.VI.1994, E. Kučera. (CMHK); 9 Paratypes (♂ ♀) - same data as Ht. (CMHK; CPG).

Diagnosis. – Distinct from *D. yunnanensis* n. sp., with which it always shares the elytra with yellow bands due to its smaller size, the narrower pronotum from the middle upwards and above all due to the aedeagic differences and sclerifications of the copulatrix bursa.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Shiny; entirely black with two yellowish longitudinal median bands on the elytra starting from the humeri and vanishing before the apex; antennae and legs brownish-ferruginous; covered with fine and dense yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead slightly convex at the vertex, flat near the anterior margin, this edged, narrowly arched in the centre and slightly protruding on the clypeus; points of almost the same diameter, simple with very shiny intervals and on average equal to their diameter.

Antennae (Fig. 67). – Exceeding with the last article the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical just over twice as long as wide, third sub-conical, 1.5x longer than second, taken together 1.4x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical, on average twice longer than wide, the last one slightly longer than the previous one sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 100). – As long as it is wide with maximum width halfway along the sides, strongly and regularly convex; sides from the middle forwards more gradually narrowed, backwards more strongly, just sinuous before the posterior angles, these rather acute at the apex, not diverging; lateral keel short, thin, visible from above, lateral suture absent; punctuation made up of simple dots, of almost the same diameter and with intervals on average equal to their diameter and very shiny.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, engraved in the middle of the base, slightly impressed longitudinally on the disc and finely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.4x longer than the pronotum and 2.0x longer than wide, at the base just wider than the pronotum; convex, sides with maximum width in the middle; striae well incised and dotted, interstriae flat and finely dotted. Tarsal articles simple; claws dilated in the first half.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 20 (length 0.62 mm).
Female. Very similar to the male, but with slightly shorter antennae.

Bursa copulatrix. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 40.

Size. – Length 4.35-4.68 mm; width 1.31-1.43 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from Daju, the locality where the species was collected.

Dicronychus minusculus n. sp.

(Fig. 21, 68, 101, 156)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/5CCB3D5D-D9D0-4EE3-A1DA-3AC7D21DA768

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Yunnan, Daju, 29.VI.1994, E. Kučera. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – Distinguished from the Chinese species by the very small size, the blackish coloured body with the very shiny pronotum and the elytra with rough stippling which gives the surface a rather opaque appearance.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Head and pronotum very shiny, elytra rather dull; entirely black with the first two antennal articles and legs brown; covered with dense white-yellowish pubescence, lying down.

Head. – With eyes slightly narrower than the anterior margin of the pronotum, forehead convex at the vertex, flat forward near the anterior margin, this edged, regularly arched and slightly protruding on the clypeus; punctuation made up of dots of almost the same diameter, simple, with intervals on average greater than their diameter and very shiny.

Antennae (Fig. 68). – Exceeding with the last article the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, twice as long as wide, third sub-conical, 1.5x longer than second, taken together 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical, about twice as long as wide, last missing.

Pronotum (Fig. 101). – Slightly wider than long with the maximum width of the sides at the middle, strongly convex; sides from the middle forwards more gradually narrowed, backwards more strongly, just sinuous before the posterior angles, these rather acute at the apex, not diverging; lateral hull short and visible from above; lateral suture absent; punctuation made up of simple dots of almost the same diameter, on the disc with very shiny intervals wider than their diameter, slightly denser towards the sides.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, engraved in the middle of the base, slightly impressed longitudinally, flat on the disc and finely pointed.

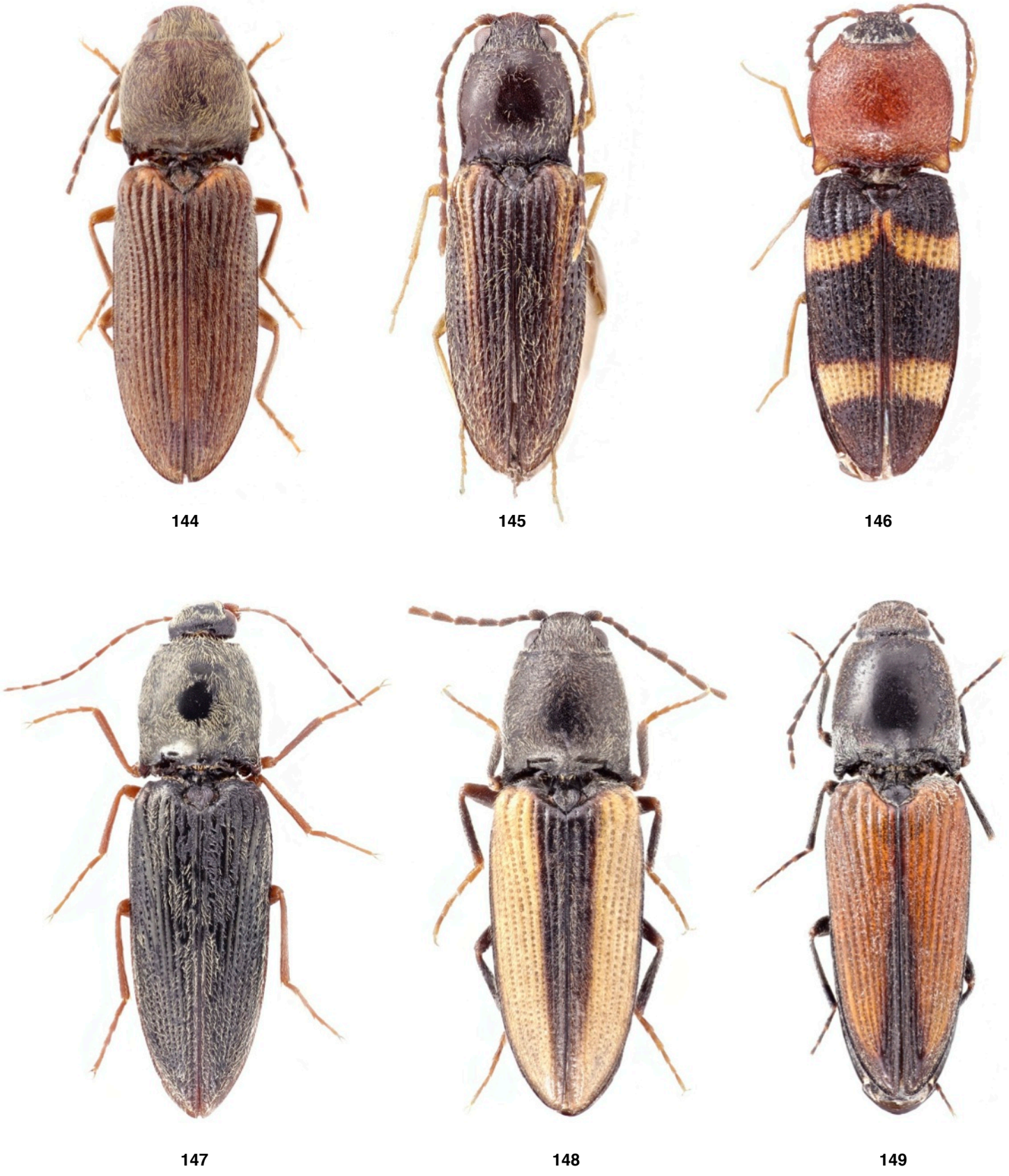

Fig. **144-149**. Habitus.

144. *Cardiotarsus sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. (♀ 10.0 mm). **145**. *Cardiotarsus fulvipes* Fleutiaux, 1918 (5.2 mm). **146**. *Cardiophorus pseudocarduelis* **n**. **sp**. (6.25 mm). **147**. *Cardiophorus sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**. (10.3 mm). **148**. *Cardiophorus murzini* **n**. **sp**. (6.2 mm). **149**. *Cardiophorus plutenkoi* **n**. **sp**. (8.7 mm).

Elytra. – 2.5x longer than pronotum and 2.0x longer than wide, at base just wider than pronotum; convex, with the maximum width of the sides at the middle, from here onwards regularly narrowed up to the apices, these sub-rounded; regularly incised striae, flat interstriae roughly dotted so as to make the surface appear rather opaque.
Tarsal articles simple; claws dilated in the first half.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 21 (length 0.62 mm).

Size. – Length 3.18 mm; width 1.00 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from the very small size of the species.

Dicronychus reductus n. sp.

(Fig. 22, 69, 102, 157)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/57FAE34A-06D2-43D5-A494-FFD1AFFE2ED5

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Yunnan, Daju, 3-8.VII.1995, E. Kučera. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – Well distinguished from all known species as well as for its small size, for the very short and arched shape of the black elytra with four overall yellow spots and for the reduction in the length of the wings which probably means the species is unable to fly.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Very shiny; entirely black with yellow-spotted elytra, two spots for each elytron, the first transverse from the fourth interstria to the lateral margin and the second roundish again from the fourth interstria in the apical third; antennae blackish with the first three articles yellow, legs yellow; covered with dense and fine yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior part of the pronotum, flat forehead, just impressed immediately before the anterior margin, this slightly rimmed, sub-rectilinear and protruding on the clypeus ; stippling made up of simple dots, almost of the same diameter with very shiny intervals and slightly smaller than their diameter.

Antennae (Fig. 69). – Not reaching for one article the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, twice as long as wide, third sub-conical slightly longer than second, taken together 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical, on average twice as long as wide, last sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 102). – As long as it is wide, strongly convex, with the maximum width of the sides at the middle, from here forwards and backwards equally and noticeably narrowed, just sinuous before the posterior angles, these rather acute and slightly convergent at the extremity; very thin lateral hull and forward directed downwards; lateral suture absent; fine stippling, consisting of simple dots with very shiny intervals equal to or slightly smaller than their diameter.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, slightly wider than long, engraved in the middle of the base, rounded at the apex, slightly impressed in the centre, finely dotted.

Elytra. – Only 1.9x longer than pronotum and 1.75x longer than wide, at base just wider than pronotum; convex; sides with maximum width behind the middle; superficial and finely dotted striae, very finely dotted flat interstriae.
Reduced wings, shorter than the elytra, most likely not suitable for flight.

Tarsal articles. – Simple.

Claws. – Dilated in the first half.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 22 (length 0,59 mm).

Size. – Length 4.3 mm; width 1.49 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from the reduced length of the wings.

Dicronychus sichuanensis Platia, Konvička & Zhang, 2020

(Fig. 103, 158)

Platia, Konvička & Zhang, 2020: 6.

Material examined

1 spcm. ♂, China: Sichuan, Juizhaigou-Nanping, 9-10.VII.2011, E. Kučera. (CPG).
Described on the holotype ♀ we give a short description of the male and the picture of the male genitalia.
Male. Much smaller and narrower than the female, it is characterized by the stippling of the pronotum (Fig. 103) which gives the surface an opaque appearance.

Size. – Length 5.6 mm; width 1.82 mm.

Platynychus carinatus n. sp.

(Fig. 24, 41, 70, 104, 114, 159, 160)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/5FA3B2D9-ADDC-4AD2-8A35-BF223976AEAD

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Shaanxi, Lueyang, 4-6.VI.2004, E. Kučera (CMHK).

Paratypes, **5** (**1** ♂, **4** ♀), same data as Ht (3); Shaanxi, Yulin, 21.-23.V.2011, E. Kučera (1); Gansu, Wudu, 10.VI.1997, E. Kučera (1). (CMHK; CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species that can be compared with *P. nothus* (Candèze, 1865), from which it is distinguished by its smaller and narrower body, its ferruginous colour, the more elongated pronotum and the eighth interstria of the elytra keeled in the apical part.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; entirely ferruginous with head and pronotum slightly darker than the elytra; antennae and legs ferruginous yellow; covered with dense pubescence, reclining and golden-yellow.

Head. – ith eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead, irregularly and slightly imprinted with slightly thickened anterior margin, regularly arched and protruding on the clypeus; very dense stippling with dots varying in diameter, generally small, simple or slightly umbilicated with very short or contiguous intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 70). – Exceeding with the last article the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, weakly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, twice as long as wide, third sub-conical, 1.2x longer than second; taken together the second and third are 1.6x longer than the fourth; fourth-tenth conical, im medial double or longer than wide, last the length of the previous one and sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 104). – 1.16x longer than wide with the maximum width of the sides towards the middle, strongly convex and without evident depressions from the middle forwards and backwards equally narrowed, slightly sinuous near the posterior angles, these short, sub-rounded at the apex and not divergent; fine, curvilinear and almost complete lateral suture; dense, uniformly distributed stippling, made up of dots of almost the same diameter, simple with very short shiny intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, long as wide, widely engraved at the base, angular at the sides, and strongly impressed in the centre.

Elytra (Fig. 114). – 2.8x longer than pronotum and 2.5x longer than wide, slightly wider than pronotum at base; convex; sides with maximum width towards the middle, from here regularly narrowed up to the ace, this rather sharp; striae deep and dotted striae, sub-convex and dotted interstriae, the eighth interstria in the apical part takes on a keeled shape.

Prosternal apophysis. – Short, just inclined behind the anterior hips and sub-truncated at the apex; mesosternal sides vertically declivous.

Claws. – Dilated in the first half.

Fig. **150-155**. Habitus.

150. *Cardiophorus costulatus* **n**. **sp**. (8.9 mm). **151**. *Cardiophorus scissus* **n**. **sp**. (9.05 mm). **152**. *Dicronychus shanxiensis* **n**. **sp**. (8.5 mm). **153**. *Dicronychus yunnanensis* **n**. **sp**. (4.5 mm). **154-155**. *Dicronychus dajuensis* **n**. **sp**. (♂ 4.4 mm, ♀ 4.65 mm).

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 24 (length 1.37 mm).
Female.Very similar to the male, but with slightly shorter antennae and a larger body on average.

Bursa copulatrix. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 41.

Size. – Length 8.4-9.75 mm; width 2.18-2.68 mm (males); length 9.68-10.9 mm; width 2.56-2.93 mm (females).

Etymology. – The name is derived from the eighth interstriae of elytra with a keeled shape.

Platynychus formosanus (Matsumura, 1910)

Platia, Konvička & Zhang, 2020: 61.

Material examined

21 spcms. (♂♀), China:
- Yunnan, Habashan Mts.(27°19'N, 100°08'E), m 3500-4000, 7-10.VI. 2002, S. Bečvář & R. + H. Fouquè;
- Yunnan, Dali, 29.V.-9.VI.1994, E. Kučera;
- Shaanxi, Taibashan-Tsinling Mts., VII.1999, Plutenko;
- Shaanxi, Qin Ling Mts., 10 km N Xunyangba (33°34.634'N, 108°32.893'E), m 1417, 19.VI.2012, P. Kabátek;
- E Xizang (Tibet), Tomi (Tangmai), 30 km W of Donjung, m 2000, 12.-13.VI. 1997, 23.VI.2007, A. Wrzecionko. (CDZM, CMHK, CPG).

Distribution. – China: Gansu, Henan, Hubei, Jiangxi; Japan (Ryukyus); Taiwan (Cate, 2007); China: Sichuan (Platia et al. 2020). **New species for Chinese provinces Xizang, Yunnan, Shaanxi.**

* *Displatynychus kucerai* **n. sp.**

(Fig. 42, 71, 105, 161)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/1B5B93E3-F031-4AC6-ADFD-D043EC37D11A

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: Sichuan, Juizhaigou, 7-8.VII.2011, E. Kučera. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A similar species to *D. adjutor* (Candèze, 1873) but easily separable due to its considerably smaller dimensions, the pronotum as long as it is wide, more curved at the sides, with the elytra shorter than the pronotum and finally due to the sclerified plates of the copulatrix bursa being more rounded and the unpaired median part narrower and more elongated.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Shiny; entirely blackish with head and pronotum slightly darker than the elytra; antennae and legs ferruginous yellow; covered with fine and dense yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum, forehead largely convex, flat only near the anterior margin, this slightly edged, regularly arched and protruding onto the clypeus; dense stippling with simple, deep dots of almost the same diameter with very short shiny intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 71). – Not reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical of double longer than wide, third-tenth conical with third slightly longer than second, taken together 1.6x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical on average just over double longer than wide, last slightly longer than the previous, sub-ellipsoidal asymmetrically narrowed at the apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 105). – As long as it is wide, very convex with no hint of depressions; sides with maximum width at the middle, from here forwards and backwards equally and regularly narrowed; posterior angles short, obliquely truncated at the apex and converging; lateral margin very short and visible from the fine lateral suture, slightly curved and three-fourths long of the pronotum; very dense and uniformly distributed stippling, with simple dots, almost of the same diameter with very short shiny intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, engraved in the middle of the base, lightly impressed and finely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.3x longer than the pronotum and 1.96x longer than wide, at the base of the width of the pronotum, convex, oval in shape, rounded at the apices; striae, incised and dotted, interstriae flat and finely dotted.

Prosternal apophysis. – Not folded behind the anterior hips, short, slightly hollowed at the apex.
Articles of tarsi simple and regularly decreasing in length; claws dilated in the first half.

Copulatrix bursa. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 42.

Size. – Length 6.2 mm; width 2.06 mm.

Male. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to the collector E. Kučera.

* The genus *Displatynychus* Ohira, 1987 (type-species *Cardiophorus adjutor* Candèze, 1873 originally described as a subgenus of *Platynychus* Motschulsky, 1858, was elevated to a good genus by Ruan et al. 2020 in the revision work of *Phorocardius* Fleutiaux, 1931 from China. In that work, the authors proposed the transfer of two species known to us: *Phorocardius pakistanicus* Platia & Ahmed, 2016 and *Phorocardius tibialis* Platia & Ahmed, 2016, described from Pakistan in the genus *Displatynychus* Ohira, 1987, due to the presence of an evident lateral suture in the pronotum which is not present in the *Phorocardius* genus. These new generic combinations cannot be accepted, because the species of *Displatynychus* Ohira, 1987 do not have bifid claws at the end but the claws are defined as toothed because they only have a median dilatation (as in *Platynychus* and *Dicronychus*). The two species instead must be transferred to the genus *Diocarphus* Fleutiaux, 1947 (type-species: *Phorocardius solitarius* Fleutiaux, 1931), so the two new generic combinations are proposed: *Diocarphus pakistanicus* (Platia & Ahmed, 2016) **comb. n.** and *Diocarphus tibialis* (Platia & Ahmed, 2016) **comb. n.** Finally, *Phorocardius maldivianus* Platia, 2015 (Maldives) is also transferred to the genus *Diocarphus* Fleutiaux, 1931:
Diocarphus maldivianus (Platia, 2015) **comb. n.** for the same reason as before and also following the examination of the sclerifications of the female's copulatrix bursa not available at the time of the description.

Paracardiophorus decoratus **n. sp.**

(Fig. 43, 106, 162)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/2BBC23A6-8583-4E66-9C1D-43A8D4DC52FA

Material examined

Holotype, ♀, China: Yunnan, Daju, 24-29.VI.1994, E. Kučera. (CMHK).

Paratypes, **4** ♀, same data as Ht (**3**), 3.-8.VII.1995 (**1**). (CMHK; CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species easily separable from the Chinese *Paracardiophorus* due to its small size and particular elytral design.

Description (Female)

Coloration. – Shiny; bicoloured; head, pronotum excluding the extreme apex of the posterior angles yellowish, lower part black; black scutellum; elytra mostly with black design (as in the Fig. 162); antennae black excluding the first two ferruginous articles; yellowish legs.

Head. – With eyes slightly narrower than the front part of the pronotum, flat forehead, barely imprinted near the anterior margin, this edged, arched and protruding onto the clypeus; punctuation consisting of simple dots more or less uniformly distributed with shiny intervals and on average smaller than their diameter.

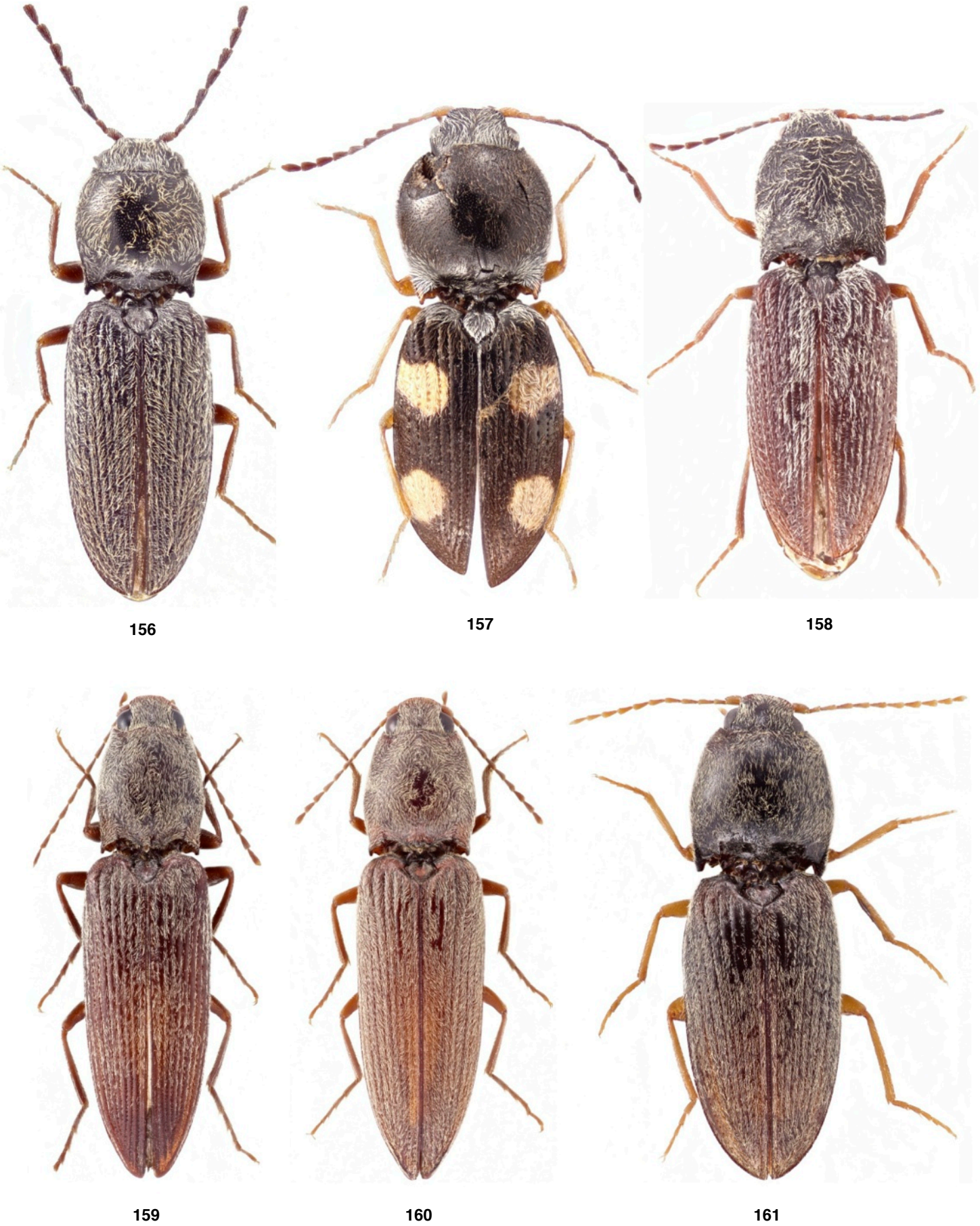

Fig. **156-161**. Habitus.

156. *Dicronychus minusculus* **n**. **sp**. (3.18 mm). **157**. *Dicronychus reductus* **n**. **sp**. (4.3 mm). **158**. *Dicronychus sichuanensis* Platia et al., 2020 (5.6 mm). **159-160**. *Platynychus carinatus* **n**. **sp**. (♂ 9.75 mm, ♀ 10.5 mm). **161**. *Displatynychus kucerai* n. sp. (6.2 mm).

Antennae. – Not reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum for one article, slightly serrated from the third article; second sub-cylindrical of double longer than wide, third sub-conical slightly longer than second, taken together 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth conical, on average just over double longer than wide, last one as long as the previous one, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 106). – As long as it is wide with maximum width of the sides at the middle, strongly convex; sides regularly narrowed from the middle forward, less strongly backwards and slightly sinuous at the posterior angles, these are rather acute, sub-truncated at the apex, not divergent; lateral keel running sub-parallel and almost reaching the anterior margin, lateral suture absent; very fine stippling, uniformly distributed with dots of almost the same diameter and with intervals smaller than their diameter, very shiny.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, pointed at the apex, slightly longer than wide, incised halfway down the base, finely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.1x longer than the pronotum and 2.1x longer than wide, slightly wider than the pronotum at the base, convex; sides with maximum width behind the humeri, then slightly and regularly narrowed up to the apices, these sub-rounded; striae well incised and dotted, ntestriae up to more than half flat and densely dotted, slightly keeled in the apical part.
Tarsal articles simple; claws simple.

Bursa copulatrix. – Sclerified as in the fig. 43.

Male. – Unknown.

Size. – Length 5.3-5.75 mm; width 1.37-1.68 mm.

Etymology. – The name is derived from the characteristic elytral colour.

Paracardiophorus nikodymi n. sp.

(Fig. 25, 44, 72, 107, 163)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/8F353B61-7DFB-4BA5-BCBE-EE8E07281E46

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Fujian, Shaowu env., 25 km road Shaowu-Taining, 13-16.VI.1991, M. Nikodým. (CMKK).

Paratypes, **2** ♂♀, same data as Ht (♀) (CMHK); South Hunan, Shunhuangshan forest park (26°23'N, 111°00'E), m 800-900, 8.-9.V. 2011, J. Turna (♂) (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species comparable to *P. curtulus* (Motschulsky, 1865) from the Far East and North China in terms of size and colouration, it is distinguished by the pronotum which is only slightly wider than long with slightly arched sides and the aedeagus with the shorter median lobe, less pointed at the apex.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Shiny; entirely pitch black with very fine yellowish pubescence.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead slightly convex in the centre, flat at the sides and slightly impressed forward with a regularly edged anterior margin, slightly arched and protruding on the clypeus.

Antennae (Fig. 72). – Not reaching for one article the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second subcylindrical, twice as long as wide, third conical, 1.5x longer than second, taken together 1.6x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular, on average twice as long as they are wide, last sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 107). – 1.1x wider than long with the maximum width of the sides at the middle, from here forwards and backwards regularly narrowed, slightly sinuous before the posterior angles, these short, sub-rounded at the apex and slightly convergent; with light and short hull directed inside; lateral keel sub-straight and almost reaching the anterior margin; dense and uniformly distributed stippling made up of dots of a little variable diameter, with very short, shiny intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, engraved in the middle of the base, rather pointed at the apex, impressed in the center and densely dotted.

Elytra. – 2.3x longer than the pronotum, 1.9x longer than wide and at the base of the width of the pronotum, convex with the greatest width of the sides before the middle, from here onwards slightly and regularly narrowed up to the apices, these sub-rounded; striae well incised and dotted, interstriae densely and more finely dotted.

Tarsal article. – Simple.

Claws. – Simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 25 (length 0.93 mm).

Female. – Very similar to the male, but with slightly shorter antennae.

Copulatrix bursa. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 44.

Size. – Length 6.2 -6.8 mm; width 2.06-2.31 mm.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to one of the collectors M. Nikodým.

Paracardiophorus agilis n. sp.

(Fig. 26, 108, 112, 164)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/66933989-BBAC-454E-8E10-225028E7DE9B

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Shaanxi, Yulin, 21.-23.V.2011, E. Kučera. (CPG).

Diagnosis. – A species comparable to *P. erythrurus* (Candèze, 1882) due to the reddish elytral apex and sub-costiform interstriae, it is easily distinguished by the more shiny, narrower and elongated body and finally by the elongated and pointed parameres of the aedeagus (Platia, 2016).

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Shiny; head, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, most of the elytra lower part of the body blackish with light metallic reflections; apical part of the elytra and legs yellow-ferruginous; covered with dense yellowish pubescence, lying down.

Head. – With eyes slightly narrower than the anterior part of the pronotum, forehead slightly convex in the centre, slightly imprinted near the anterior margin, this slightly edged, slightly arched and protruding on the clypeus; dense punctuation, consisting of irregularly shaped, round or slightly elongated dots with very short shiny or contiguous spaces.

Antennae. – Not reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum for one article, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-cylindrical, twice as long as wide, third conical 1.3x longer than second and twice as long as wide instead, taken together 1.6x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular on average twice as long as they are wide, last sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 108). – As long as it is wide, very and regularly convex; sides with maximum width at the middle regularly arched and equally narrowed forwards and backwards with very short posterior angles, obliquely truncated and converging at the apical end; lateral margin running sub-parallel for two-thirds of the length of the sides and visible from above only in the basal part; suture absent; dense, fine and uniformly distributed stippling, the dots are approximately the same diameter with variable intervals of their diameter or smaller with very shiny variable intervals.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, pointed at the apex, with an incision in the middle of the base, impressed in the centre, finely dotted.

Elytra. (Fig. 112) – 2.35x longer than pronotum and 2.16x longer than wide, as wide as pronotum at base; convex; sides with maximum width halfway from here onwards slightly and regularly narrowed up to the apices, these are entire and sub-rounded; deeply dotted striae; convex interstriae particularly in the reddish apical part where they take on an almost rib-shaped appearance.

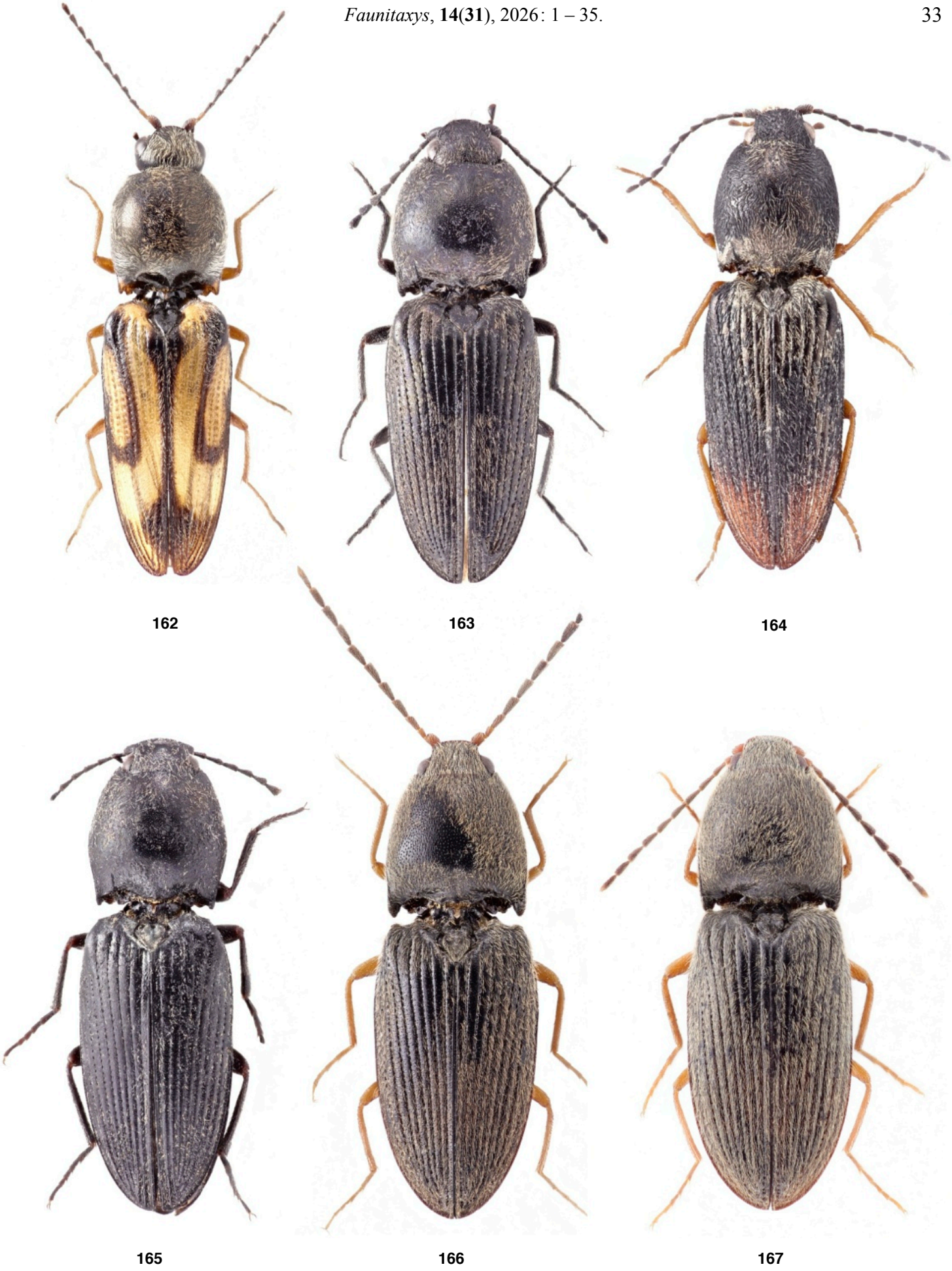

Fig. **162-167**. Habitus.

162. *Paracardiophorus decoratus* **n**. **sp**. (5.4 mm). **163**. *Paracardiophorus nikodymi* **n**. **sp**. (6.5 mm). **164**. *Paracardiophorus agilis* **n**. **sp**. (6.37 mm). **165**. *Paracardiophorus fujanensis* **n**. **sp**. (7.00 mm). **166-167**. *Ryukyucardiophorus sinensis* **n**. **sp**. (♂ 6.68 mm, ♀ 6.25 mm).

Tarsal articles. – Simple.

Claws. – Simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 26 (length 1.12 mm).

Size. – 6.37 mm; width 1.93 mm.

Etymology. – The name derives from the slender body shape and the narrow and pointed parameres of the aedeagus.

Paracardiophorus fujianensis n. sp.

(Fig. 27, 45, 109, 113, 165)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/A6CE33DA-250E-42BF-A3DF-EC3498C9E1B6

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: Fujian, Shaowu env., 25 km road Shaowu-Taining, 13.-16.VI.1991, M. Nikodým. (CMHK).

Paratype, ♀- same data as Ht. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – A species reminiscent of *P. pullatus* (Candèze, 1873) but differs in its more slender body, with more elongated elytra compared to the pronotum and above all in the aedeagus with elongated and narrow parameres and in the sclerites of the copulatrix bursa.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Shiny; entirely pitch black with fine and dense yellowish pubescence, lying down.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the anterior edge of the pronotum; forehead slightly convex in the centre, flat near the anterior margin, this slightly edged, regularly arched and slightly protruding on the clypeus; dense stippling made up of dots rather variable in diameter with also variable, shiny intervals.

Antennae (mutilated after seventh article). – Not reaching apex of posterior angles of pronotum (estimated) slightly serrated from third article; second sub-cylindrical, over twice as long as wide, third sub-conical 1.28x longer than second, taken together 1.7x longer than fourth; fourth to seventh conical, slightly less than twice as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 109). – As long as it is wide with the maximum width of the sides just behind the middle, regularly convex; sides arched, from just behind the middle forwards regularly narrowed, backwards more sharply narrowed, slightly sinuous near the posterior angles, these with short, sub-truncated, non-diverging angles; lateral keel fine and running in a sub-rectilinear manner almost to the anterior margin; dense, very fine stippling with spots of little variable diameter and with light intervals on average smaller than their diameter.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, as long as it is wide, rather pointed at the apex, engraved halfway down the base, impressed and dotted.

Elytra (Fig. 113). – 2.3x longer than pronotum and 2.0x longer than wide, at base just wider than pronotum, convex; sides with maximum width halfway from here equally narrowed forwards and backwards, striae well incised and dotted, flat interstriae then towards the apical third decidedly convex, finely dotted.

Prosternal apophysis. – Short, slightly inclined behind the anterior hips and slightly sunken at the apex.

Tarsal article. – Simple.

Claws. – Simple.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 27 (length 1.0 mm).
Female. Very similar to the male, but with slightly shorter antennae.

Copulatrix bursa. – Sclerified as in the Fig. 45.

Size. – Length 5.87 (female) - 7.0 mm (male); width 1.87 (female) - 2.18 mm (male).

Etymology. – The name is derived from Fujian Province where the species was collected.

Ryukyucardiophorus sinensis n. sp.

(Fig. 28, 46, 73, 110, 166, 167)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/AEABC214-2679-42CD-A875-41E0751F487E

Material examined

Holotype, ♂, China: N Sichuan, Nanjiang, 21.-23.V.2002, E. Kučera. (CMHK).

Paratype, ♀, China: Sichuan, Pingwu, 7.VI.1997, E. Kučera. (CMHK).

Diagnosis. – Genus currently including eight described species, the easternmost in Japan and Taiwan, then westward in Pakistan, Oman, Turkey and the westernmost in Spain. The new Chinese species can be recognized from the others by its larger size and almost entirely blackish colour.

Description (Male)

Coloration. – Moderately shiny; entirely black; antennae from the third article blackish; first two articles of the antennae and legs yellow-ferruginous; covered with dense yellowish pubescence, lying down.

Head. – With eyes just narrower than the front of the pronotum; front convex in the centre flat near the anterior margin, this slightly edged, regularly arched and protruding on the clypeus; very dense, rough stippling made up of dots rather variable in shape and size with very short or contiguous intervals.

Antennae (Fig. 73). – Exceeding with the last article the apex of the posterior angles of the pronotum, slightly serrated from the third to the tenth article; second article sub-conical, a little less than twice as long as wide, third conical, 1.5x longer than second, taken together 1.35x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth sub-triangular, gradually slender, on average 2.4-2.5x longer than wide, last article sub-ellipsoidal.

Pronotum (Fig. 110). – As long as it is wide with the maximum width of the sides just behind the middle; regularly convex; sides from just behind the middle forwards more strongly and regularly narrowed, slightly backwards, almost parallel to the posterior angles, these short, sub-round at the apex and slightly converging; sub-parallel lateral hull, visible from above and limited to the rear fourth; lateral suture absent; double stippling, very dense, on the disc made up of larger, simpler and deeper dots interspersed with two-three much smaller dots, gradually towards the lateral margin the larger dots are closer together and often become contiguous.

Scutellum. – Heart-shaped, slightly longer than wide, slightly incised in the middle of the base, rather pointed at the apex, slightly embossed in the centre and dotted.

Elytra. – 2.23x longer than pronotum and 1.8x longer than wide, at base of pronotum width, convex; sides with maximum width before the middle, thence regularly narrowed up to the apices, these sub-rounded; distinctly incised and dotted striae; sub-convex interstriae more finely and densely dotted.

Prosternal apophysis. – Very short, slightly and regularly bent behind the anterior hips, truncated at the apex.
Tarsal articles simple; claws dilated in the first half.

Aedeagus. – As in the Fig. 28 (length 0.875 mm).
Female. Very similar to the male, differing only in being slightly smaller, with the same colour and slightly shorter antennae.

Copulatrix bursa. – Sclerified as in the fig. 46.

Size. – Length 6.68 mm; width 2.31 mm (male); length 6.25mm; width 2.12 mm (female).

Etymology. – The name is derived from China where the species was collected.

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Authors contribution [1]

Publisher Correspondence. – GP
Writing the article. – GP
Description. – GP
Article proofreading. GP
Bibliographic work. – GP
Material study. – GP, JM, VD
Author of the figures. – JM, VD

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Résumé

Platia G., Mertlik J. & Dušánek V., 2026. – Nouvelles espèces, nouvelles mentions, nouvelles descriptions des sexes et nouvelles combinaisons de taupins de Chine (Coleoptera, Elateridae). *Faunitaxys*, 14(31): 1 – 35.

36 nouvelles espèces d'élatérides appartenant aux genres *Mosotalesus, Selatosomus, Corymbitodes, Liotrichus (Actenicerомorphus), Parathous, Phorocardius, Cardiotarsus, Cardiophorus, Dicronychus, Platynychus, Displatynychus, Paracardiophorus* et *Ryukyucardiophorus* sont décrites. Pour quatre espèces, l'un des sexes, non connu au moment de la description, est illustré. Pour trois autres espèces, de nouvelles données génomiques sont fournies. Enfin, pour trois espèces du Pakistan et des Maldives, récemment transférées du genre *Phorocardius* au genre *Displatynychus*, une nouvelle combinaison générique est proposée dans *Diocarphus* Fleutiaux, 1947.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Elateridae, Agrypnini, Selatosomini, Prosternini, Dendrometrini, Agriotini, Cardiophorini, taxonomie, description, nouvelles espèces, nouvelles données, China.

Faunitaxys

Volume 14, Numéro 31, Avril 2026

SOMMAIRE

Nouvelles espèces, nouvelles mentions, nouvelles descriptions des sexes et nouvelles combinaisons de taupins de Chine (Coleoptera, Elateridae).

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CONTENTS

New species, new records, new sex descriptions and new combinations of click beetles from China (Coleoptera, Elateridae).

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Illustration de la couverture : Sclerites of bursa copulatrix.

1 - *Phorocardius guizhouensis* **n**. **sp**.
2 - *Phorocardius sichuanensis* **n**. **sp**.
3 - *Cardiophorus scissus* **n**. **sp**.
4 - *Displatynychus kucerai* **n**. **sp**.
5 - *Paracardiophorus nikodymi* **n**. **sp**.
6 - *Ryukyucardiophorus sinensis* **n**. **sp**.

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